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VOLUME 113 NUMBER 3

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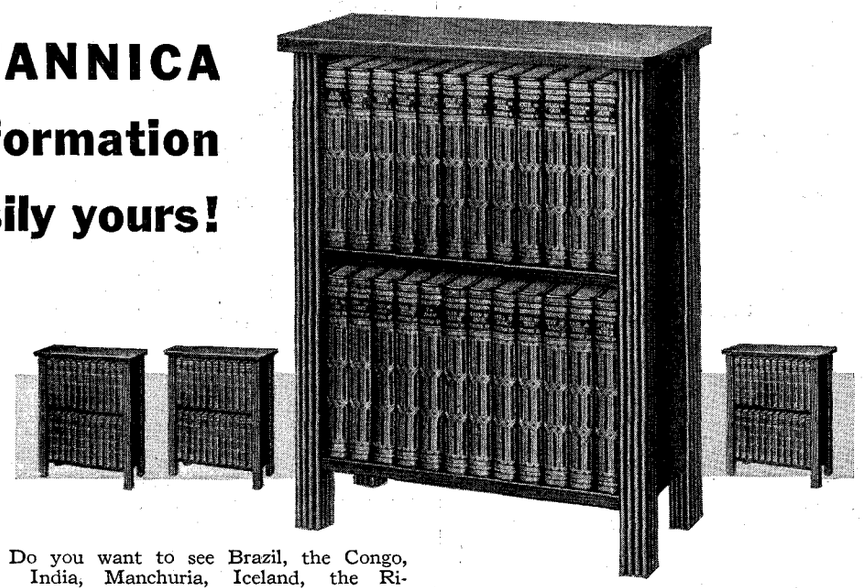

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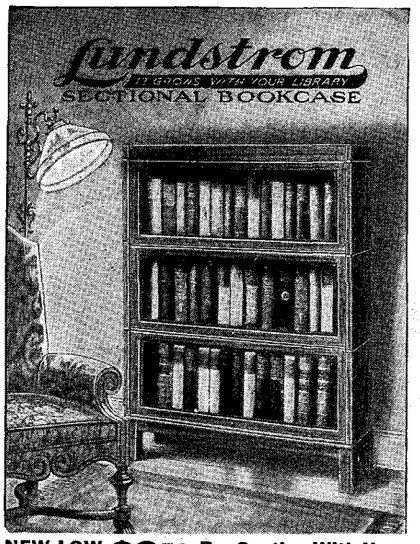

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How Local Straw Votes Sustain the "Digest" Poll

Continued from page 8

	Continuance	Repeal	Total
South Bend, Indiana—			
South Bend *News-Times*	3,212—26.89%	8,731—73.11%	11,943
Literary Digest	976—22.46%	3,369—77.54%	4,345
Mishawaka, Indiana—			
South Bend *News-Times*	1,039—31.48%	2,261—68.52%	3,300
Literary Digest	221—24.12%	695—75.88%	916
Richmond, Virginia—			
Richmond *News-Leader*	216— 8.33%	2,374—91.67%	2,590
Literary Digest	1,472—18.51%	6,478—81.49%	7,950

House-to-house canvasses are a feature of the two polls being taken by the South Bend *News-Times*—one in South Bend and the other in Mishawaka. They're only a shade less humid than the Digest figures—and perhaps the canny Hoosiers don't tell local canvassers all they think.

The ballots, we learn, are placed in a locked box which is opened ceremoniously in the presence of a committee of citizens.

The Richmond *News-Leader's* poll, which has been marching on merrily for weeks, is for registered voters only. Names must be signed on the ballots, and will be checked up with the registry lists.

Perhaps when that has happened the Richmond poll will not be quite so much wetter than The Digest's, which, generally speaking, is pretty nearly O.K., if we do say it ourselves!

Is Your Home Town Dry or Wet?

SCANDALIZED residents often write to the local newspapers questioning the wetness of the old home town, as disclosed by the Digest poll.

Other residents sometimes express satisfaction, either in public or in private.

Meanwhile The Digest goes on with its big job, without prejudice on either side, letting the ballots tell their own story.

The Boston *Herald* reassures the doubting Thomases of New England, telling them that the percentage of error is reduced to a minimum, because:

"The Digest is expert in conducting polls of this kind. It does a better and more comprehensive job than any other agency.

"Its Presidential poll of 1928 was a remarkable feat, and foretold clearly the result of the November election. As the standards of The Digest are high and its motives are beyond question, our troubled correspondents should accept the returns at their face value. The margin of error is so low as to be negligible."

A glance at the following returns demonstrates that each city, each region, stubbornly votes according to ideas of its own:

Cincinnati, Ohio: Continuance, 4,755; Repeal, 39,053.

Oklahoma City, Okla.: Continuance, 1,891; Repeal, 3,342.

Newark, N. J.: Continuance, 1,954; Repeal, 19,223.

Memphis, Tenn.: Continuance, 1,573; Repeal, 5,328.

Salt Lake City, Utah: Continuance, 1,121; Repeal, 3,849.

Rutland, Vt.: Continuance, 151; Repeal, 776.

Norfolk, Va.: Continuance, 984; Repeal, 4,669.

Providence, R. I.: Continuance, 1,532; Repeal, 8,323.

Seattle, Wash.: Continuance, 3,339; Repeal, 14,879.

Little Rock, Ark.: Continuance, 980; Repeal, 1,980.

Atlanta, Ga.: Continuance, 1,574; Repeal, 5,748.

Denver, Colo.: Continuance, 4,611; Repeal, 9,031.

Bridgeport, Conn.: Continuance, 797; Repeal, 5,520.

Kansas City, Mo.: Continuance, 6,433; Repeal, 13,015.

Albany, N. Y.: Continuance, 790; Repeal, 4,317.

Birmingham, Ala.: Continuance, 2,075; Repeal, 4,168.

Pittsburgh, Pa.: Continuance, 6,904; Repeal, 37,800.

Waco, Texas, in the heart of the "wild and woolly" West, is divided almost half-and-half, while Beaumont in the same State is very much wetter.

Galveston, too, is outspokenly moist.

Penn Yan, New York, is also "half-and-half," but Ithaca, home of Cornell University, votes, like some other college towns, in opposition to Volsteadism. More than one surprize lies hidden in the following returns:

Statesville, N. C.: Continuance, 435; Repeal, 288.

Altoona, Pa.: Continuance, 1,628; Repeal, 3,411.

Wichita Falls, Tex.: Continuance, 489; Repeal, 1,009.

Everett, Wash.: Continuance, 302; Repeal, 1,181.

Morgantown, W. Va.: Continuance, 437; Repeal, 1,090.

Oshkosh, Wis.: Continuance, 320; Repeal, 2,583.

New Albany, Ind.: Continuance, 517; Repeal, 1,614.

Penn Yan, N. Y.: Continuance, 373; Repeal, 388.

Bellefontaine, Ohio: Continuance, 477; Repeal, 724.

Wilkinsburg, Pa.: Continuance, 323; Repeal, 736.

Waco, Tex.: Continuance, 821; Repeal, 1,018.

Portsmouth, Va.: Continuance, 460; Repeal, 1,372.

Clarksburg, W. Va.: Continuance, 682; Repeal, 1,397.

Appleton, Wis.: Continuance, 223; Repeal, 1,553.

Ithaca, N. Y.: Continuance, 719; Repeal, 1,293.

Greensboro, N. C.: Continuance, 963; Repeal, 1,465.

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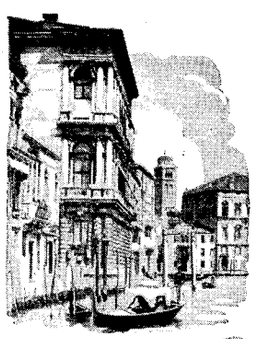

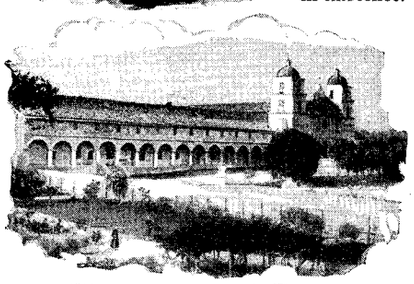

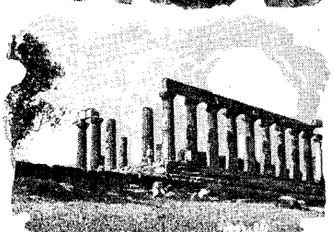

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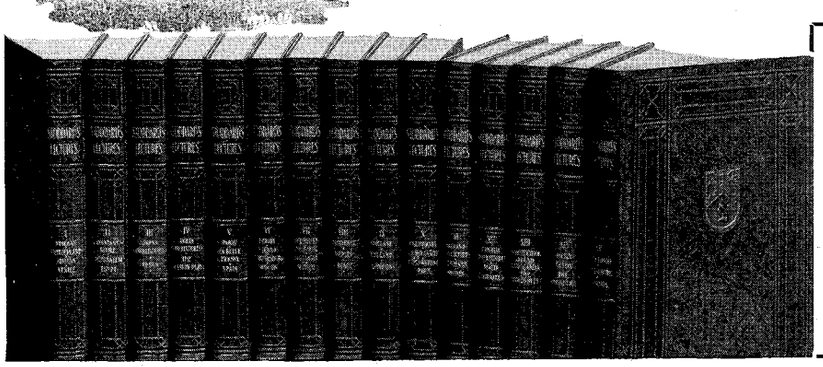

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"Where's Junior? Where's Junior?"

ARRIVING home from the theatre, Mrs. Smith rushed frantically from one bystander to another with the repeated appeal "Where's Junior? . . . Where's Junior?" None had the heart to reply.

Bit by bit, Mr. Smith got the story. Evidently, their maid had fallen asleep in a chair sometime before the fire started. Hearing a terrified cry from above, she had attempted to go upstairs, but was driven back by the smoke; she had then rushed out, choking and sobbing, to call desperately for help. Incoherently she told of the boy trapped in his bedroom.

Neighbors, turning in an alarm, tried bravely to rescue the boy. Flames and smoke drove them back. Firemen, with ladders, finally reached him. He was rushed to a hospital unconscious and terribly burned. He would recover but would carry disfiguring scars for the rest of his life.

A crudely rigged connection for an electric train was responsible for that fire . . . the work of the boy and a chum. The practice of Fire Prevention in the home excludes the use of electric wiring not expertly installed.

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The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, APRIL 16, 1932

TOPICS OF THE DAY

How Local Straw Votes Sustain the "Digest" Poll

ONCE MORE OUT OF A CLEAR SKY emerges a sudden testimonial of facts to vindicate the 20,000,000-ballot referendum.

Facts all the more impressive because not always, perhaps, from approving sources.

In some cases, for instance, they've been gathered by newspapers in politically dry territory, incredulous of THE DIGEST's wet totals.

Local polls, launched by such newspapers in different parts of the country, have been going on for days, some for weeks. The results to date have been a striking corroboration of our poll findings. In no case has a local poll uncovered a dry majority where the DIGEST poll sets down a wet one. All are wet, so far, and the degrees of wetness correspond remarkably with those indicated in THE DIGEST's tabulations.

In some cases the local poll runs a trifle less wet than our poll—5 or 6 per cent. On the other hand, at Richmond, Virginia, the local poll at this writing is about 12 per cent. wetter than THE DIGEST's figures.

We'll come to the returns of these local polls presently. First let us disclose the big kick of our own poll this week.

Ride 'em Kansas!

—Macaulay in the New York "Daily Mirror."

Kansas is no longer its solitary Sahara.

Don't be alarmed—she hasn't gone wet. No, siree! But the poll has two Saharas now.

A couple of weeks ago, in drawing attention to a sudden slump in the Sunflower State's dry percentage—a slump which almost sent her over the wet top—we drew attention to the way North Carolina, on the wet side, had been creeping closer to the 50 per cent. fence, and we said, "Watch that lady jump!"

Well, North Carolina has jumped. In spite of what her Governor said to the Governor of South Carolina on a historic occasion, she has gone dry.

Not what you'd call bone-dry. Just 50.06 per cent. dry.

Kansas is 50.17 per cent. dry.

Of the 77,878 Kansans who have returned ballots to The DIGEST, the drys have a lead of just 272, while North Carolina's majority for the continuance of the Eighteenth Amendment consists of eighty-one men and women among her 61,463 DIGEST balloters.

Meanwhile, the total of votes tallied in the Ninth Report on the next page, has mounted to 4,329,416. Of these, 3,192,129 or 73.73 per cent. are for Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, while 1,137,287 or 26.27 per cent. are for Continuance.

Heavy fire has been opened on the DIGEST poll by some of the biggest and noisiest guns of the political organizations banded for defense of the Eighteenth Amendment.

The whole subject of national politics as linked with the poll may be appropriately introduced with this timely sally from the New Orleans *States:*

"Wonder if THE LITERARY DIGEST would oblige us with a squint, under the strictest pledge of secrecy, at Mr. Hoover's marked ballot?"

"HUSH!" we whisper in reply. "A DIGEST poll, like Cæsar's wife, must be above suspicion. Ropes and chains couldn't drag any information about anybody's ballot from us, even if we knew one person's ballot from another's. We happen to have almost 3,000 dry ballots from the District of Columbia and almost 10,000 wet ones, but we couldn't identify the Presidential cross, if we would, and we wouldn't if we could.

"P. S. Are you sure His Excellency did send in his ballot, if any?"

Now to be serious.

As a target for heavy political artillery, we find this choice bit in a New York *Herald Tribune* dispatch from Washington:

"Deciding it could not ignore any longer the LITERARY DIGEST poll now showing only the one State of Kansas on the dry side, the National Prohibition Board of Strategy attacked the straw ballot and its accuracy to-day.

"Challenging the vote as an index of country-wide sentiment, the board of strategy declared that drys do not participate in 'meaningless ballots.' Women and members generally of church congregations are not substantially represented among those receiving ballots, and only a very small proportion of the population has registered its feeling, the board declared, arguing that the proportion of dry strength is always larger when a large vote is taken.

"Altho the board of strategy disavows apprehension over the LITERARY DIGEST poll, the very fact that it now breaks its silence on the preliminary results was interpreted in wet circles as being an admission of concern, at least as to the psychological effects of the balloting."

Here we pause to point out that the well-worn alibi about women not having a voice in THE DIGEST's non-partizan poll was destroyed completely by our special poll of the registered voters of Portland, Maine—women and men in separate tallies.

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Ninth Report of the Literary Digest Prohibition Poll—Classified Geographically

State	Favor Continuance of Eighteenth Amendment	Favor Repeal of Eighteenth Amendment	Total
NEW ENGLAND	71,775	261,492	333,267
Maine	10,282	23,464	33,746
New Hampshire	6,165	13,664	19,829
Vermont	4,622	10,695	15,317
Massachusetts	36,886	138,320	175,206
Rhode Island	3,186	17,362	20,548
Connecticut	10,634	57,987	68,621
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	230,058	963,693	1,193,751
New York	73,918	414,564	488,482
New Jersey	28,725	169,192	197,917
Pennsylvania	127,415	379,937	507,352
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	270,442	848,711	1,119,153
Ohio	102,277	270,122	372,399
Indiana	62,976	134,340	197,316
Illinois	51,578	220,163	271,741
Michigan	35,929	130,288	166,217
Wisconsin	17,682	93,798	111,480
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	163,155	337,411	500,566
Minnesota	26,992	89,076	116,068
Iowa	29,931	53,588	83,519
Missouri	38,809	96,579	135,388
North Dakota	5,266	17,119	22,385
South Dakota	5,659	12,615	18,274
Nebraska	17,423	29,631	47,054
Kansas	39,075	38,803	77,878
SOUTH ATLANTIC	132,547	249,360	381,907
Delaware	2,278	6,082	8,360
Maryland	13,675	45,039	58,714
District of Columbia	2,745	9,721	12,466
Virginia	26,331	45,107	71,438
West Virginia	21,875	41,841	63,716
North Carolina	30,772	30,691	61,463
South Carolina	10,987	16,499	27,486
Georgia	13,877	24,511	38,388
Florida	10,007	29,869	39,876
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	73,730	107,075	180,805
Kentucky	23,286	48,349	71,635
Tennessee	25,184	26,851	52,035
Alabama	14,709	18,309	33,018
Mississippi	10,551	13,566	24,117
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	86,102	137,395	223,497
Arkansas	13,389	14,772	28,161
Louisiana	6,327	28,472	34,799
Oklahoma	22,893	27,716	50,609
Texas	43,493	66,435	109,928
MOUNTAIN	30,244	67,932	98,176
Montana	3,431	14,511	17,942
Idaho	4,251	8,449	12,700
Wyoming	1,515	5,368	6,883
Colorado	13,928	19,706	33,634
New Mexico	1,341	4,021	5,362
Arizona	1,863	5,312	7,175
Utah	3,625	8,280	11,905
Nevada	290	2,285	2,575
PACIFIC	64,982	204,403	269,385
Washington	12,268	38,192	50,460
Oregon	9,225	20,912	30,137
California	43,489	145,299	188,788
State Unknown	14,252	14,657	28,909
TOTALS	1,137,287	3,192,129	4,329,416

The history of that conclusive test was told in these columns last week.

Our readers will remember that the women gave a decisive wet majority, somewhat less dripping than that of the men.

They will remember, too, that the men's and women's combined wet percentage came out at 69.67, as against 69.54 for the State of Maine (without Portland) polled with The Digest's regular mailing list.

After that extraordinary demonstration of the poll's accuracy, it does not seem to us necessary to retort to any more of the vague and misleading diatribes against the poll launched by partizan propagandists, dry or wet, except now and then to toss out a few handy facts and figures. And that's what we're going to do now—dig up some more hard little chunks of arithmetic to shy back at the poll's detractors.

But first we'll quote a timely little editorial in the New York *Evening Post*. Under the title, "Trying to Discredit the Digest Poll," it runs:

"The drys are up to their old tricks of trying to discredit the Literary Digest poll upon Prohibition. The National Prohibition Board of Strategy, at Washington, yesterday attacked the straw vote as being meaningless and probably inaccurate. The drys have always done this, despite the fact that the successive polls of the last few years must convince any open mind, if only by their unfailing registration of the progress of what the drys themselves recognize as an anti-Prohibition wave. Concerning these polls, our recommendation to the Prohibitionists absolutely coincides with that of Dr. William Seaver Woods, editor of The Literary Digest, when he said: 'Our only suggestion to our dry critics is that they would do much better to accept the poll at its true value and shape their strategy accordingly, rather than to try to obscure its significance by claims which do not stand examination.'"

Now for a dash of arithmetic. The handiest facts and figures lying around at present are connected with scattered newspaper polls, some of which are complete, and others are still going on at this writing.

All are wholly unconnected with the Digest poll, but all were undertaken with a view to checking up the Digest poll's figures in their several States or localities.

One of the earliest and largest of these check-up polls was conducted in Iowa by the Des Moines *Register*, one of the oldest newspapers in the State.

This is how *The Register's* poll compares with The Digest's latest Iowa figures:

State of Iowa	*Continuance*	*Repeal*	*Total*
Des Moines *Register*	31,009	43,348	74,357
Literary Digest	29,931	53,588	83,519

It is worth mentioning that The Digest's returns from Iowa have been getting wetter, in percentage, since *The Register* conducted its straw vote. For instance, Iowa's wet percentage in our third report was 62.93. Hence in the beginning the Iowa paper's figures were a still closer approximation of The Digest's.

Singularly enough *The Register* finds that the rural districts vote wet, like the cities, while the small towns are dry. This is rather a joke on the dry leaders who are always accusing the "wet" Digest of not polling the rural regions.

Our readers have not forgotten the very first check-up poll, in Wichita, Kansas, when the local *Beacon* obtained a wet percentage virtually identical with that of The Digest at that time.

Turning to the latest check-up polls, here's a little bunch of them:

(*For the rest of this story, please turn to page 4*)

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The Filipino Freedom Bombshell

A TERSE, STINGING DEBATE of forty minutes—and the House of Representatives, by a vote of 306 to 47, passes a bill to grant independence to the Philippines on July 4, 1940.

The fate of a nation, of 13,000,000 persons, of American power in the Far East is passed upon by the Lower House, angrily protests Representative Underhill (Rep., Mass.), in only forty minutes.

"No graver news has come to Great Britain and Holland since the days of the Great War." Thus one Administration official is quoted by Arthur Krock in the New York *Times*.

Far Eastern Experts of the Administration contend that this action of the Lower House, if supported by a two-thirds vote of the Senate, may upset the whole Far Pacific balance. As interpreted by Mr. Krock:

"With the Dutch East Indies troubled, with India seething, with China broken by civil war and invasion, and with Japan consolidating her own Monroe Doctrine on the Chinese mainland, a notice from the House that the United States is ready to remove its stabilizing influence for the white man's stake in the Orient (these officials say) is tantamount to open encouragement of every author of disorder.

"It withdraws, in their opinion, the base on which the London treaties of 1930 were laid."

Supported by sugar and farm interests and the American Federation of Labor, the independence bill, introduced by Representative Butler B. Hare (Dem., S. C.) provides—

"On the Fourth of July immediately following the expiration of a period of eight years from the date of the inauguration of the government of the Philippine Commonwealth, American sovereignty will be withdrawn and the complete independence of the Philippine Islands formally recognized."

ACCORDING to the Washington *News*, a similar bill may soon be passed by the Senate "with not more than ten votes against it." The Presidential veto seems inevitable to most dailies, but they point out that a two-thirds vote of both Houses is sufficient for passage over this veto.

Papers loyal to the Administration foam with rage. The New York *Herald Tribune* says the House "stands discredited" before the country, in turning a deaf ear to the protests of Republican leaders and the written opinion of Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson, who had declared in a letter to Senator Hiram Bingham (Conn.): "To every foreign eye it would be a demonstration of selfish cowardice and futility on our part. . . . It would not be to the interest of world peace, but to the contrary."

Cables to THE LITERARY DIGEST from Manila indicate that the American-controlled papers oppose the granting of independence now, while the Filipino-owned *Philippines Herald* and *Packakaisa* rejoice in the swift action of the House.

The American-owned *Manila Bulletin* declares:

"The vote was primarily one for American independence, American freedom from the competition of duty-free Philippines products, and American freedom from competition of Filipino labor. It was a depression vote cast by an addled House on the eve of a general election when the whole country is harassed to desperation.

"It was not primarily a decision on the Philippines' preparedness, not a vote of confidence in Far Eastern peace and stability. It was basically a get-out and put-out declaration."

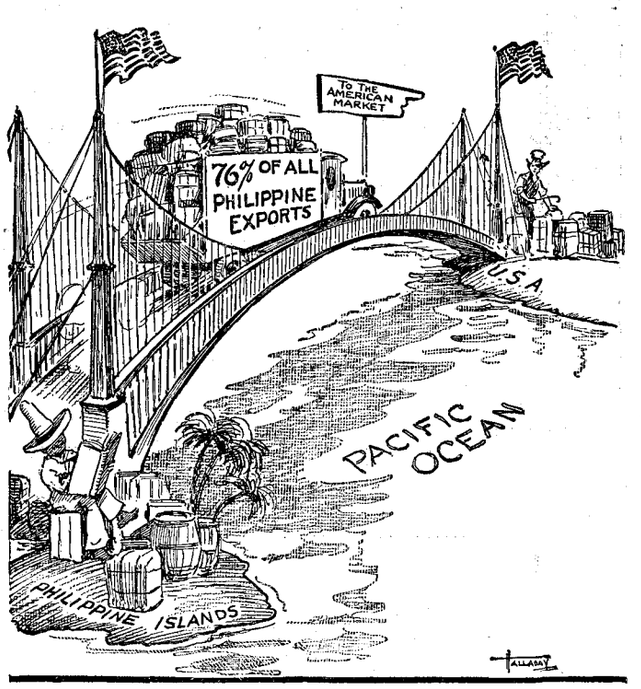
The Filipino-owned *Philippines Herald* rejoices:

"The passage of the measure in the House indicates an overwhelming willingness of the American people and their constituted representatives to redeem America's pledge to the Filipinos."

Packakaisa, printed in the Tagalog dialect, says:

"The overwhelming vote in the House should be a warning and a challenge to Hurley and to the Hoover Administration. Altho it is possible that the Senate may insist upon the passage of its own bill and the House upon the Hare bill, in which case a deadlock may develop, it is more probable that a readjustment in the nature of a compromise on independence after a period of ten or twelve years may be reached, and this should avert a possible Presidential veto."

DESPITE the denunciations, the gnashing of conservative editorial teeth, the epithets hurled at the House by the press, there are vigorous defenders of the Hare bill. The New York *Daily News*, tabloid offspring of the Chicago *Tribune*, bluntly declares that those twelve-and-a-half million Filipinos "hate our customs, ideals, hearts, livers, and lungs." Furthermore:



They Need Us in Their Business

—Halliday in the Providence "Journal."

"We are trying to build up the Philippines at the expense of many of our farmers, and of Cuba, our natural and near-by sugar reservoir.

"Further, in holding the Philippines we are holding a bear by the tail. Should we have a war with Japan, the Philippines would be Japan's most logical first point of attack."

THE Raleigh *News and Observer* gives unqualified approval of the action of the House. Recapitulating our third-of-a-century misadventures there, this Democratic spokesman asserts:

"A chain is no stronger than its weakest link, and the weakest link of the United States is the ownership of the Philippines.

"It has brought us trouble and cost and no good, except to certain people who wish concessions and profit.

"The Filipinos have as much right to control their own country as the people of the United States had in 1776 to control this country."

The Baltimore *Sun* emphasizes the need of deliberate, far-seeing, step-by-step action:

"If the Philippines wish their freedom, and that seems clear, then they are entitled to it; but this country is obligated, after all these years of control, to see that there is a decent transition, with every attention to both the political and economic welfare of the islands."

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Finding the Hole in Uncle Sam's Pocket

SPEND LESS!

That is the nation's cry to its law-makers in Washington as voiced by hundreds of editorials, thousands of letters, and repeated by members in influential positions in both Houses of Congress and by the President of the United States himself.

True, the House of Representatives finally rose in its might to declare for a balanced budget. But even that, observes the Detroit *News*, "leaves a headache in that the balance is reached much more by taxation than by diminishing the need of taxation."

Taxes and Savings in the House Bill

As summarized in Washington press dispatches

	Treasury Estimate	*Committee Estimate*
Income-tax increases	$122,000,000	$122,000,000
Corporation income tax	43,400,000	43,400,000
Income-tax administrative changes	204,000,000	214,000,000
Estate tax changes	20,000,000	20,000,000
Gift tax changes	5,000,000	10,000,000
EXCISE AND MISCELLANEOUS TAXES		
Sales of capital stock	70,000,000	70,000,000
Sales of bonds	25,000,000	25,000,000
Issues of capital stock and bonds	8,000,000	8,000,000
Conveyances	10,000,000	10,000,000
Sales of produce (5 cents per $100)	6,000,000	6,000,000
Admissions (1 cent for each 10 cents over 45 cents)	40,000,000	40,000,000
Lubricating oil (4 cents per gallon)	35,000,000	35,000,000
Imported gasoline, fuel oil, etc. (1 cent per gallon)	5,000,000	25,000,000
Malt and wort (35 cents per gallon), grape concentrates (40 per cent.)	46,000,000	46,000,000
Telephone and telegraph messages, etc., except press and radio services	33,000,000	33,000,000
Imported coal ($2 ton)	500,000	500,000
Cosmetics, etc. (10 per cent. of manufacturers' sales)	20,000,000	20,000,000
Furs (10 per cent. of manufacturers' sales)	15,000,000	15,000,000
Jewelry (10 per cent. of manufacturers' sales)	15,000,000	15,000,000
Sporting goods and cameras (10 per cent. of manufacturers' sales)	6,500,000	6,500,000
Beverages (1921 act rates)	10,000,000	10,000,000
Matches (4 cents per 1,000)	11,000,000	11,000,000
Chewing-gum (5 per cent. of manufacturers' sales)	3,000,000	3,000,000
Radios and phonographs (5 per cent. of manufacturers' sales)	11,000,000	11,000,000
Mechanical refrigerators (5 per cent. of manufacturers' sales)	6,000,000	6,000,000
Automobiles (3 per cent. of manufacturers' sales)	44,000,000	44,000,000
Trucks (2 per cent. of manufacturers' sales)	4,000,000	4,000,000
Accessories (1 per cent. of manufacturers' sales)	8,000,000	8,000,000
Candy (5 per cent. of manufacturers' price)	12,000,000	12,000,000
Safety-deposit boxes (10 per cent. of rental)	1,000,000	1,000,000
Yachts, motor-boats, etc. (above $15 value, 10 per cent.)	500,000	500,000
Oil transported by pipe line (8 per cent. of charge)	20,000,000	20,000,000
Firearms and shells (10 per cent. of manufacturers' sales)	2,500,000	2,500,000
Increased postage, etc	135,000,000	135,000,000
Total in tax bill as passed April 1	$997,400,000	$1,032,400,000
Savings—		
General budget cuts (estimated)	$125,000,000	$200,000,000
Minor postal increases	30,500,000	30,500,000
Total new revenue	$1,152,900,000	$1,262,900,000

Government expenses must come down, declares the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*. The people, says the Nashville *Banner*, demand radical economies. "Soak government officers, government salaries, and unwarranted gratuities, instead of soaking the taxpayers' pocketbooks, and the rise in taxation will stop," ventures the Kansas City *Star*.

No sooner had the House handed the revenue bill over to the Senate than the controversy between the White House and the capitol began over methods of retrenchment.

Of course, every one expects the Senate to make hash, or mince-meat, or what you will, out of that revenue measure the House finally adopted by a vote of 327 to 64. And apparently the Senate can treat it rough without much criticism. This tax baby that was laid on the steps of the Senate for wet-nursing is "a child of many deformities," in *The Wall Street Journal's* phrase. The Chicago *Tribune* calls it "a calamity without precedent," and insists that "if the Senate does not crush this infamous tax-bill, and if both Houses do not set themselves to the task of slashing expenditure by at least a billion dollars, no one dare predict when the 8,000,000 unemployed will find work, or when the ruinous deflation of values will cease."

WELL, a slash of a billion dollars is about four times as much as anybody in Washington seems to be considering very seriously. But the Ways and Means Committee did count on some $200,000,000 of further economies to complete the budget's balance. And so the President rather unexpectedly wrote a little message to Congress, and said that this additional sum could be saved only "by a definite national legislative program of economy which will authorize the consolidation of government bureaus and independent establishments, and, beyond this, which will permit the removal of long-established methods which lead to waste; the elimination of the less necessary functions, and the suspension of activities and commitments of the Government not essential to the public interest in these times." But this, he added, would mean changes in the laws and, therefore, action by Congress. And to do the job right the President suggested that representatives of the two Houses should meet with representatives of the Executive to plan a program of economy and recommend the necessary legislation.

And how this innocent-sounding message did stir up Congress! Democrats and Republicans both seemed to think the President ought to tell what changes he would like. To Democratic Leader Robinson of the Senate this message sounded just like a plan for another one of those Hoover commissions, and commissions "ordinarily merely are a way to postpone definite and effective action." Senator Borah, altho proud of his record as an economizer, simply had to disagree with the President, saying, "I can not vote for a generalization, and I will not vote to delegate legislative power."

When the President read all these remarks he wondered how intelligent members of Congress could so misunderstand the English language. And the next morning he was out with a careful explanation. He named three ways in which money could be saved. First, the appropriations under the present laws can be cut down even more than they already have been. Second, expenditures now required by law can be reduced by changing the laws. In fact, Mr. Hoover has heard of eighty-five different possibilities of this kind, which would save a good many dollars. And, finally, the thing that seems most important of all to Mr. Hoover, because he has urged it in and out of season ever since his early days in the Department of Commerce, is the reorganizing of government work so as to cut out useless and obsolete and overlapping bureaus and commissions. So the President's idea, as he repeats it, is to have a Senator or two and a Representative or two quietly sit down with an appointee or two of Mr. Hoover's to work out a sort of "national economy bill" that will take care of these last two important fields of possible saving.

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The President is dead right in going at it this way, say a number of Republican and conservative dailies. For instance, the New York *Journal of Commerce* defends Mr. Hoover against the charge of passing the buck to Congress, pointing out that "budgetary savings are necessarily limited so long as existing laws creating and specifying various activities remain unchanged." The New York *Herald Tribune* agrees with him in considering the problem "a delicate one, best handled by a non-partizan committee representing the governmental agencies concerned." The Detroit *Free Press* feels that "the country should make it very plain to Congress that it must drop jealousy, pettiness, and politics, and go along with the President in this matter." The Boston *News Bureau* likes the way the President has acted, considering him both bold and conciliatory, while Congress is extremely touchy: "It quarreled with the President's earlier proposals that he be given authority to direct a revamping of the governmental machine; now there is fault-finding just because the President proffers a chance to share."

On the other hand, the Philadelphia *Record* and Newark *News* feel that budget making is an executive function, and that the President could make a start at once by cutting out much waste in the executive departments. Walter Lippmann is critical in one of his New York *Herald Tribune* articles. He says that "Mr. Hoover's record on the budget is one of postponement and temporizing," and asks: "Why does he not suggest the necessary changes?" The vice of the Hoover procedure, according to this writer on politics, "lies in its timidity and evasiveness." As we read on:

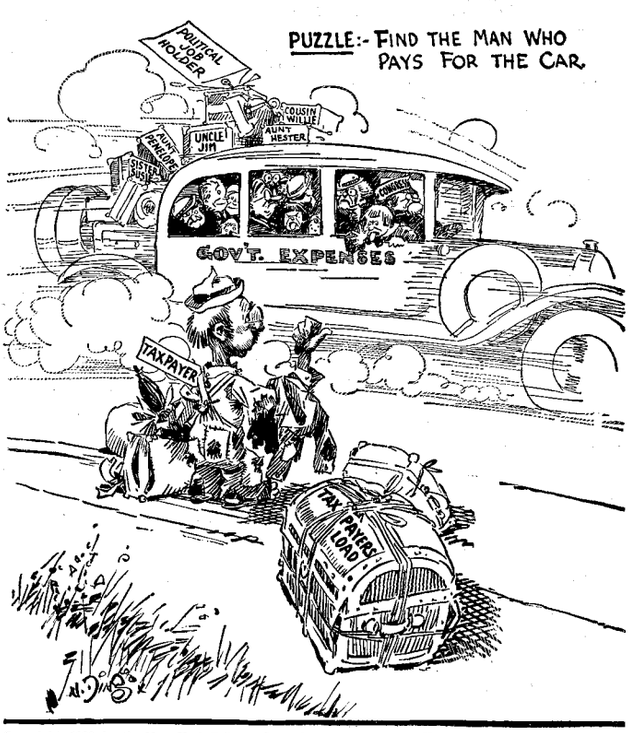
"Nothing less than an overriding national opinion can break down the political resistance to economy, and only the President can arouse that opinion and make it effective.

"Who but the President can lead a movement to attack the fantastically bloated costs of the Veterans' Bureau?

"Who but he can lead a movement against sectional and special subsidies?

"Who but he can provide a plan for dealing with administrative waste?

"Who but he can overcome the resistance of the office-holders to a reduction in salaries?



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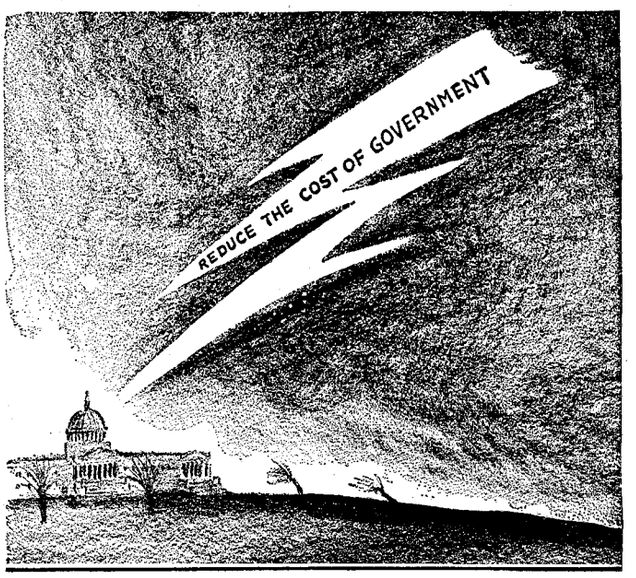
They Don't Even Slow Down

—Darling in the New York "Herald Tribune."



The Gathering Storm

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis "Post-Dispatch."

"If, however, the President evades his responsibility and tries to diffuse it in a committee, he provides an example of timidity to the Congress. He shows them that he, too, is afraid of the opposition which frightens them, and instead of nerving them to the ordeal he unnerves them.

"To the country, which was never more eager for economy, his procedure means the refusal of leadership and the lack of any definite program which it can support."

But this economy is not as simple as it sounds, thoughtful writers agree. Mark Sullivan recalls in *The Herald Tribune* that the equivalent of Mr. Hoover's proposal to save money by reorganizing the government departments was made by President Taft in 1910, and was repeated by Presidents Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover. But—

"Congress has never taken a step toward it.

"In normal times each individual of 531 might be willing, but the aggregate of all would not be able to do it.

"The reason is that reorganization would disturb government employees who have, so to speak, vested interests in their jobs. It would disturb local interests in various sections. Wiping out the Shipping Board, for example, would disturb commercial interests as well as individuals in many ports.

"Every such interest and every such employee has his Congressman. The sum of this pressure on all is that no general reorganization can be accomplished. It becomes a kind of reverse log-rolling.

"It has come to be an axiom that the only way to accomplish reorganization is for Congress first to tie its own hands by delegating the task to a body whom Congress itself can not disturb."

One explanation why the pruning-knife is not speedily put to work in Washington is offered by Frank R. Kent in the Baltimore *Sun*. Everybody, he says, is strong for economy in a general way, "but when it comes to applying the knife specifically and directly to employees put in their places through political influence and possessing political influence in their individual communities, there is a mutual shrinkage from the step."

Mr. Kent takes, for example, "the great army of rural mail-carriers." The average route was laid out in the old horse-and-buggy days, and what used to be a day's work is now only a matter of a couple of hours. Consolidation of these routes would save nearly $50,000,000, we are told, "but does any one propose to do that?" "No one does," says Mr. Kent, simply because "the rural mail-carriers are a powerfully political lot." And the same answer comes when it is suggested that there might be a saving in the expense of those 6,000 county agents of the Department of Agriculture. And "it is the same way with the veterans; no elective office-holder wants to step on a veteran."

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The Lindbergh Ransom Swindle

THE CRUEL INSOLENCE FLUNG by the Lindbergh baby kidnapers gives the nation another wrench.

Millions of Americans, suffering with the agonized parents—but equally helpless—read last week-end of how the abductors of Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr., tricked his famous father into paying a $50,000 ransom, but kept the child.

And America and the world wondered what would be the next move of the diabolically clever criminals in this poignant drama.

News of the swindle, perpetrated five weeks after the baby was snatched from his parents' home near Hopewell, New Jersey, leaked out, and was broadcast before Colonel Lindbergh could ask the papers to withhold it. Coming a few days after the press had reported Colonel Lindbergh making two mysterious trips by plane over Long Island and to Martha's Vineyard, the disclosures were that the flyer actually had turned over $50,000 in $5, $10 and $20 bills, but the kidnapers had failed to leave the child at the designated place.

Tricked, the father secretly asked the help of the Federal Government, we read, and W. O. Woods, Treasurer of the United States, sent out a circular to banks, giving the serial numbers of the 4,750 bills, and asking that a sharp watch be kept for them.

Fearful lest the kidnapers might think that he had broken his promise not to try to injure them, and that harm might come to his son, Colonel Lindbergh quickly issued a statement through the New Jersey State police:

"A ransom of $50,000 was paid to the kidnapers, properly identified as such, upon their agreement to notify him as to the exact whereabouts of the baby.

"The baby was not found at the point designated. Several days were permitted to elapse to give the kidnapers every opportunity to keep their agreement.

"It was not intended to use the numbers on the specie with which the ransom was paid, but inasmuch as the kidnapers have failed to keep their agreement, and have not communicated since the ransom was paid, it is felt that every remaining possible means must be utilized to accomplish the return of the baby, and to this end the cooperation of the Federal Government was requested in tracing the bills used."

THEN, in a later statement, Colonel Lindbergh confirmed officially for the first time two facts which had been rumored during the world-wide hunt—that a ransom note demanding $50,000 had been left in the nursery, and that subsequent notes had been received from the kidnapers. This statement, as quoted in the New York *American* follows:

"At the time that the baby was kidnaped, a ransom note demanding $50,000 was left in the nursery.

"For obvious reasons it was necessary to withhold information concerning the ransom note. A means was offered in the ransom note of positive identification of the kidnapers thereafter.

"Subsequent notes received were identified by this means, and at the time the ransom was paid over the kidnapers used the same means to positively identify themselves as the ones who had carried off the baby.

"This is the only means by which Colonel Lindbergh can know for a fact that he is dealing with the kidnapers. It has been withheld, and will be withheld, by Colonel Lindbergh for future identification.

"It must be remembered that the baby has not been returned, and it has been and still is the policy of the police authorities that the primary motive is to accomplish the safe return of the baby, and all efforts are and will be bent in this direction."

"The actual delivery of the money—four thousand seven hundred and fifty bank-notes in three separate packages—was accomplished at the Long Island Aviation Country Club at Hicksville, Long Island," according to the New York *Daily News*. In the same issue this paper offered, in conjunction with the Chicago *Tribune* and the Detroit *Mirror*, $50,000 reward for the safe return of the baby.

Present at the Hicksville meeting, according to *The News*, were Colonel Lindbergh, Col. Henry Breckinridge, his counsel, John Fogarty, a private detective, a representative of Dr. John F. Condon, said to have been Colonel Lindbergh's intermediary—as well as a representative of the kidnapers.

IT was through Dr. Condon, active in welfare work among inmates of Sing Sing prison, that the negotiations were carried on with the kidnapers, according to *The News*—

"The kidnaped baby's sleeping-garment, it was said, was delivered to Dr. Condon, whose 'Jafsie' advertisement had brought the negotiations to a climax.

"A seventy-two-year-old lecturer at Fordham University, Dr. Condon, had offered $1,000 in an interview in the Bronx *Home News* on March 8 for the return of the baby. He also offered to act as intermediary.

"A few days later he received a letter which said:

"'Dear Condon: We don't want your $1,000. We know we can trust you.'

"Enclosed in the same envelop was a letter addrest to Colonel Lindbergh. When Dr. Condon called the Colonel and told him about the note, Lindbergh, said:

"'Open the letter and read it to me.'

"Some phrases of the message with a German or Scandinavian tinge intrigued Lindbergh at once, and he asked how it was signed. When Dr. Condon described the cryptic symbol which served as a signature, Lindbergh said immediately:

"'I'll send my car for you.'

"After a conference at Hopewell, the aged professor agreed to act as an intermediary. After some preliminary dealings with the supposed kidnapers, he received a note one evening delivered by a taxicab driver.

"The message asked him to accompany the driver. He was driven several blocks and told to change to another cab, which was waiting. Then he was taken to a cemetery in Yonkers which is surrounded by a high wall.

"He was ordered to walk along the wall until he was told to stop. After pacing a hundred feet or more, a voice advised him to cross the street and sit on a bench in the park.

"He complied. A moment later a figure vaulted over the wall and sat beside him on the bench.

"The man appeared to be either German or Scandinavian, Dr. Condon said. He was about forty-five, of athletic build, and slightly taller than the average.

"He sat on the extreme end of the bench and kept his face averted as much as possible.

"'Get in touch with Lindbergh and tell him there won't be any compromise,' he said. 'We want $70,000 now. He could have had the baby for $50,000 if he hadn't notified the police; but because of this delay we have to split with somebody else.

"'He wants to pay $50,000 C. O. D., but there's nothing doing. We want $70,000 and an eight-hour start, and we can wait just as long as he can.'

"Dr. Condon said he asked about a code for use in communication, but the kidnapers' agent said the want ads would suffice.

"A series of advertisements was carried in the Bronx *Home News*, but failed to bring the deal to a head.

"Apparently worried by the delay, the kidnapers sent Dr. Condon an ultimatum by telephone. It demanded that the money be paid by April 8, or the price would be raised to $100,000.

"Then followed the transaction by which Colonel Lindbergh turned over $50,000 in bills of $5, $10, and $20 denomination, on the understanding that his child was to be left in a certain spot.

"When he and Colonel Breckinridge flew to the designated place last Monday—the day after the money had been delivered—they did not find the child.

"Dr. Condon tacitly admits that Martha's Vineyard, scene of unusual Coast Guard activity, was the place picked for the baby's return.

"'Have you given up the negotiations?' he was asked.

"'Not so you could notice it,' he said. 'If I start into anything, I never give up at all.'

"'But how do you explain the fact that the baby wasn't left where it was supposed to be?'

"'That's simple,' the gray-haired professor answered. 'If you were the kidnapers, afraid of being led into a trap, and you saw that the place you were to leave the baby was surrounded by Coast Guard boats, planes, and police, what would you do?'"

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The "Rotten Chain" in Soviet Industry

THE LARGEST AUTOMOBILE PLANT in Europe, Soviet Russia's $119,000,000 "challenge to Detroit" was suddenly struck with a kind of paralysis three months after its confident start on January 1 of this year.

What is more, Soviet editors charge that a "rotten chain" of mismanagement is responsible for failure in other factories.

The giant automobile project was set in motion, the press inform us, with the design of putting every Russian behind a steering wheel.

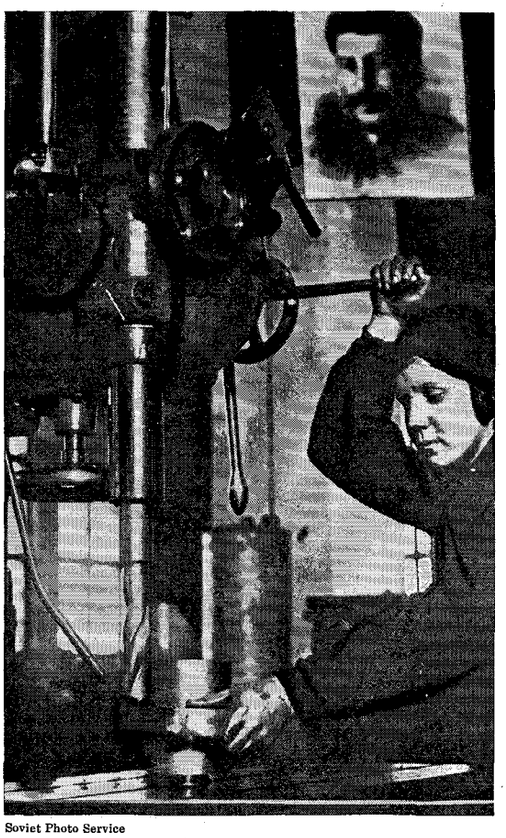
The Soviet motor age was announced as beginning, and one of the speakers at the opening ceremonies said:

"When we place the U. S. S. R. at the wheel of an automobile and a muzhik (peasant) on a tractor, let the venerable capitalists boasting of their 'civilization' try to reach us."

In other words, Soviet Russians were telling the world: "Watch our dust." But now, it appears, the Soviet Government realizes that the efficient running of modern mass-production plants requires bosses with authority, and requires obedience and discipline among the workers.

What the Moscow *Industrial Gazette*, organ of the Heavy Industry Commissariat, calls "the interference of democratic meetingism" is largely to blame for the snag the enormous Nizhni Novgorod automobile plant has struck. "Meetingism" means the habit Russian workers have of holding meetings to decide whether to carry out the orders issued to them by their boss.

But it is not only in this much-heralded automobile plant that the unceasing conflict between the bosses and the workers halts production, according to *The Industrial Gazette*, which, in an editorial cabled to THE LITERARY DIGEST, complains bitterly:



Soviet Photo Service

A Girl Toiler at Nizhni Novgorod

Soviet Russia's $119,000,000 automobile plant—"a challenge to Detroit"—is found to be the victim of conflict between the bosses and the workers. The workers have the habit of holding meetings to decide whether they will or will not carry out orders.

"The revelation about the automobile factory applies not only to this factory. In a whole row, and a very long row, of factories, we observe the same rotten chain—weakness of economic management breaks up industrial production.

"The lesson of Nizhni Novgorod is a lesson for many enterprises. It is a lesson in the first place for economic leaders, and it is also a lesson for the press, which sometimes hushes up stories of mismanagement.

"Unified administration, closely linked with the Communist party and with the trade-union organizations, maximum care of machinery, and strengthening of the rôles of foremen and instructors—these are the points which the Central Committee's resolution brings to our attention."

THE official organ of the Communist party, the Moscow *Pravda*, is equally indignant at what it calls the "web of mismanagement" in which the Nizhni Novgorod plant is entangled. It recalls the high purpose the workers had in setting up not only this huge plant, but also the Amo Factory at Moscow. In a cabled editorial from *Pravda* to THE LITERARY DIGEST, we read:

"Having built such plants as the Moscow Amo Factory and that at Nizhni Novgorod, the working class of the Soviet Union showed that it had started with all possible firmness and speed toward a solution of a great historical problem, namely, to cover in a decade the distance separating the technical and economic level of the Soviet Union from the level of the leading capitalist countries.

"While the Moscow factory has been steadily increasing production, the Nizhni Novgorod plant has been obliged to stop.

"What is wrong? Perhaps the Moscow factory is better equipped. But the equipment at Nizhni Novgorod is not worse, and in some respects is better in providing a basis for a continuous flow of mass production. Then why has the continuous flow stopt?

"It is stopt because leadership at the factory is dangling helplessly in a web of mismanagement.

"Leaders of the factory are issuing paper resolutions and broad declarations to the Communist party, and are unable to mobilize the masses in the Bolshevist manner for a genuine struggle to conquer the complicated processes of production."

THE Amo Factory at Moscow is the only other automobile plant in Russia, and is described in Moscow Associated Press dispatches as being "comparatively small." But the Nizhni Novgorod factory, we are told, was expected to send Russia from thirty-second to eighth place in world automobile production.

The discovery that all was not running on schedule at Nizhni Novgorod appears in a proclamation of the powerful Central Committee of the Communist party, which demanded drastic reforms in leadership. And the reforms are being made quickly, it appears. The secretary of the regional party committee at the plant was ordered dismissed, foundry and assembly captains were discharged, and a Moscow correspondent of the Associated Press relates:

"The regional party committee was told to establish immediately personal responsibility for operation of the project in one directing head. The committee also was instructed to reorganize the plant's party structure so as to improve leadership in the shortest possible time.

"Resumption of operation in time to complete the program for the first six months of 1932 on schedule was demanded.

"After declaring the plant had stopt production, the proclamation admitted that 'quite unsatisfactory leadership' was the chief difficulty.

"At present there is a nominal manager, but, as is usually the case under the Soviet system, his authority is strictly limited. He is subject to decisions by the factory Communist party cell and the factory committee, the latter of which is composed of workers.

"A contributing factor was called 'antispecialist tendencies,' which means discrimination against technicians of both the old and new orders of Russia. 'Persecution of administration and technicians' also was cited, but was not explained either in the proclamation or by the press which published it.

"The Nizhni Novgorod plant was erected by American

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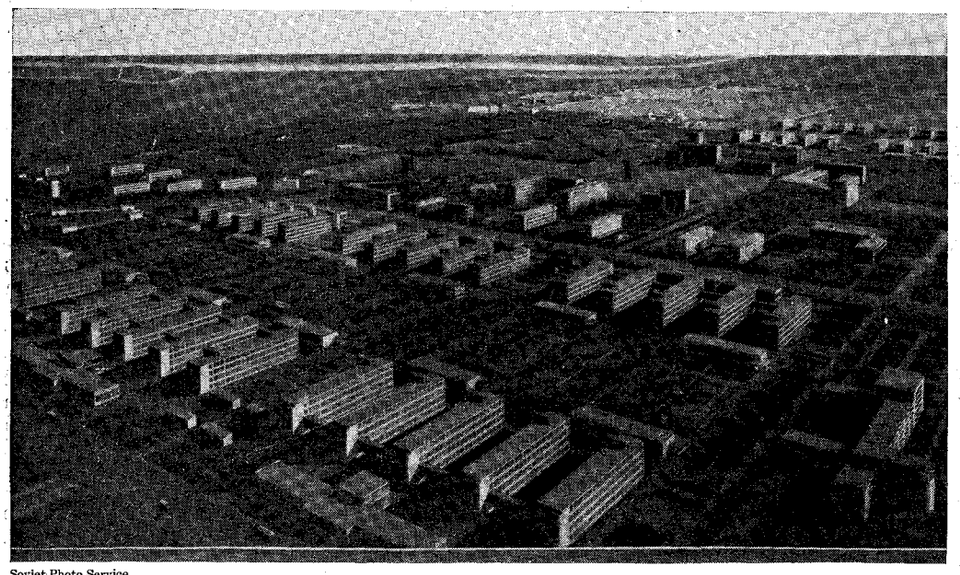
engineers (the Austin Company of Cleveland) to turn out Ford cars, and was hailed in opening ceremonies as the largest of its kind in Europe.

"The project occupies 300,000 square yards, and around it is being built a new city some fourteen miles from the old Nizhni Novgorod, which formerly had a population of 150,000, and is 265 miles northeast of Moscow, on the Volga.

"The old Nizhni Novgorod was one of the famous market places of Eurasia, and its fairs were once the most famous in Europe.

"The new city includes sixty four-story apartments and seven-



Soviet Photo Service

Model City of Soviet Workers of Nizhni Novgorod

The huge Soviet automobile plant covers 300,000 square yards and the homes for the workers and their families include kitchens for communal meals, schools, hospitals, clubs, dining halls, public baths, laundries, theaters, and all the features of a Soviet model city.

teen small houses for workers and their families. There are kitchens for communal meals, schools, hospitals, clubs, dining halls, public baths, laundries, theaters, and all the features of a Soviet model city."

Germany Now "Half Socialized"

NOT by acts of a political party so much as through the direness of her financial condition, Germany is described as being now "half socialized." Unhappily, this process of socialization is said to be not for the benefit of the German people, but only as a part of a desperate struggle to meet her external obligations.

Her financial difficulties, remarks the London *New Statesman and Nation*, are leading Germany step by step to the growth of a kind of bureaucratic State Socialism based on emergency laws and decrees. A few months ago, we are reminded, the Reich Government was compelled to take a hand in the financial reorganization of the German banks, and this weekly continues:

"The great German shipping lines are now to undergo a similar process of reconstruction. In both cases the existing capital is drastically written down, and fresh liquid resources are provided with the aid of the Government, through one of the subsidiary financial corporations under its control.

"The German Government is itself so short of resources that there is great difficulty in finding any money at all for such purposes. But it would soon be still worse off if the great business concerns were allowed to collapse. They have to be propt up somehow, however much the resources of the Reich may be strained in the process.

"Inevitably, the effect is to place the control of industrial as well as financial policy more and more in the Government's hands.

"Germany becomes more Socialistic, not of choice but of necessity, and under conditions which give its Socialistic institutions very little chance of working well.

"But, even if economic conditions were again to become more normal, it would not be easy to undo what has been done."

Maddened Newfoundlanders Amuck

IN A WILD RIOT OF 10,000 CITIZENS, who stormed Newfoundland's Parliament buildings, broke into the House of Assembly, looted its files, strewing official papers in the street, Sir Richard Squires, Prime Minister of the Island's Dominion Government, was forced to flee for his life.

The outbreak followed a parade to the House of Assembly, which had marched to send in a deputation with resolutions demanding full investigation of the "charges that Sir Richard has falsified Council minutes in order to manipulate public money."

This we learn from Canadian press dispatches from St. John's, which inform us further that delay in admission to the House worked the crowd into an uproar. Fusillades of stones smashed in the Assembly windows and crashed against its walls.

Telegraphed editorials from the St. John's press to THE LITERARY DIGEST reveal *The Daily News*, an opposition organ, as saying:

"The remarkable fact is how a peaceful and orderly demonstration could by lack of tact on the part of the authorities be so quickly turned into a demonstration of violence.

"What happened must be laid first at the door of the man whose procrastination, pettifogging, and temporizing produced the unnecessary delay that tried the patience of the gathering. Instead of giving prompt attention to the prayer the petition presented, precious time was lost quibbling, and the spectacle seen of the Prime Minister again having the audacity to offer a motion in a matter that questioned his own integrity.

"The culminating stupidity came when acting on orders from their chief in command, the police were made to charge the crowd with their batons.

"The present administration has shown its utter demoralization and incapacity. . . . The hope is that the end of the most baneful administration the country has ever known is nigh."

AN independent St. John's newspaper, *The Telegram*, remarks in an editorial cabled to THE LITERARY DIGEST:

"The conduct of the immense parade throughout the city was proof that the best good-nature was evident in the spirit which prompted the citizens to participate in such numbers. However determined, they were undoubtedly sober and law-abiding.

"It was tactless in the extreme that such a concourse should have been kept waiting for half an hour, standing in the cold and wet, before their deputation was admitted to the House of Assembly. The whole proceedings could have been disposed of within a few minutes of their arrival had this consideration been shown."

The extremist factions of the mob, according to St. John's press dispatches, continued disorder all night. But after raiding liquor shops, they were held in check by the police and volunteers, consisting of former service men of the Newfoundland Regiment. The prediction is made that Newfoundland will resort to a National Government, headed by F. C. Alderdice, present opposition leader. The expectation is that Gov. St. John Middleton will be advised to ask the resignation of Prime Minister Squires, altho he is reported as having said, on his reappearance the day after the riot: "I'll be damned if I resign."

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Persia in the Speed Age

FROM BULLOCK-CARTS TO AIRPLANES at one swoop, Persia leaps from antiquity to to-day in transportation.

There are about 500 airplanes in the country now, it appears, and on the ground as well as in the air there are said to be more speed maniacs in Persia than in other countries.

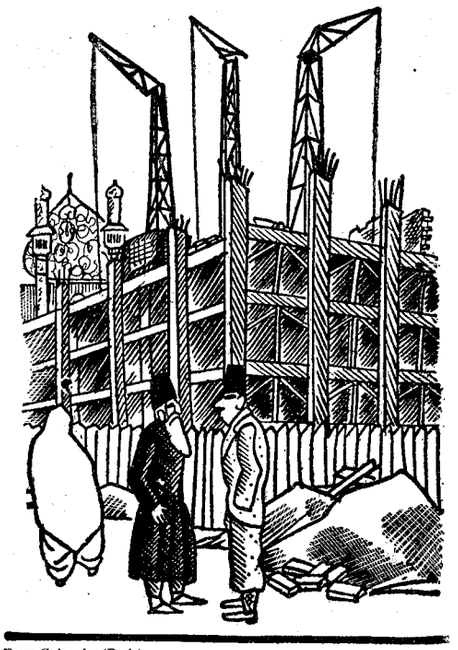
The roads that lead from the coast to Teheran, the capital, cover somewhat less than 120 miles, and are marked with more than 200 dangerous curves. Despite this fact, day and night ultra-modern cars, driven by natives, pass along these highways at a dizzy pace.

Ravines beside the road are said to be littered with the remains of wrecked autos and the bodies of camels. And yet the automobilists are constantly complaining, we are told, against the government regulation that before any car is driven along the mountain highways, it must undergo an official examination of the brakes.

Strangely enough, writes Anton E. Zischka in the Paris *Gringoire*, camel-caravans move along the same roads as the speeding automobiles, and of course if they get in the way of a car, they are lost.

That is what traffic is like in modern Persia, a country four times as large as France, which stands as an outpost of Central Asia.

It is growing modern faster day by day, according to this informant, who reminds us that Persia's Shah dictator, Reza Khan Pahlevi, was originally a stable groom. Now the Crown of Darius has been made hereditary in his family. Physically, he has been described by an American in Persia as having "a tall, straight, powerful figure, with a strong, ruddy face, and eyes like those of an eagle."



From *Gringoire* (Paris)

Persia Goes Modern

"Everywhere, frenzied building is going on, and all the Persian cities are increasing in size, not in width but in height."

Teheran, the capital, Mr. Zischka advises us, resembles an enormous workshop, and he explains:

"Nearly all the streets are unpaved. Everywhere you turn you meet piles of sand, of bricks, bags of cement, scaffolding, and steel frames of buildings in course of construction.

"All through districts of the city where the old buildings have been torn down spring up modern structures in concrete and steel. Everywhere frenzied building is going on, and all the Persian cities are increasing in size, not in width, but in height. They are spreading out, not toward the deserts that so often surround them, nor toward the bare mountains at the foot of which they lie, but up toward the heavens."

ONE horse-car line still exists, it seems, as a kind of concession to old customs, but the latest models of auto-bus move along the principal streets of the city where one still sees horses whose manes and tails are dyed henna red, and whose flanks are tattooed with various cabalistic designs.

Henna still is of great importance in Persia, it appears, and often the visitor meets natives whose nails and palms are dyed a red-yellow, while there is a frequency of bronzed philosophers who wear beards dyed red. At the same time it is pointed out that all the Persians to-day wear the same kind of headpiece—a sort of military cap made up of numerous pieces of cloth, very shrill in color. This contributor to *Gringoire* goes on to say:

"Persia is becoming more modernized and more mechanized day by day. English influence is fast diminishing, and France and Germany, above all, are doing good business with Persia.

"But Russia has got 50 per cent. of the foreign trade of Persia. A new Russian bank was recently established at Teheran. The Russian-trade delegation, which is busy everywhere, shows remarkable cleverness.

"Every day, also, Persia increases the number of airplanes she imports from Germany. Everywhere new airdromes are being erected, airdromes where the personnel are all French and German specialists.

"Roads are being built through the mountains. New ports are being constructed, and the production of oil from the Bahrein Islands, covering about 230 square miles in the Persian Gulf, increases continually.

"Nevertheless, there is not enough gasoline produced to supply all the motor-cars in the country."

MEANWHILE, we are further informed that the construction of railways is going on slowly but surely. French and German engineers are building the line that will lead from Bender-shahpur, on the coast of the Persian Gulf, to Bender-shah in the Bay of Astrabad.

Only lately, it appears, a new section of this railway line was opened. It cost we are told, six hundred human lives in the building, for the work involved daring and peril of an exceptional nature.

For the line that ties Teheran up with the coast, 200 tunnels must be dug. When workers are not stopt by the huge marshes in their way or the jungle full of tigers, they are often retarded by fever. But nevertheless they carry on, and this informant continues:

"The Trans-Persian Railroad will be 1,400 kilometers long. The air lines are now several thousand kilometers in length, and 11,000 kilometers are projected. But the most astonishing thing that I have observed in Persia to-day is that all such plans are realized with regularity."

Growth of Communism in Britain

A PHENOMENAL increase in the actual membership of the Communist party in Britain has followed the last general election.

It has been a common experience in recent meetings for over a hundred members to be enrolled, and the London *Saturday Review* tells us that even in the Postal Service, which may be regarded as a stronghold of middle-class bourgeois politics, the movement has begun to gain ground. It is important to emphasize, this weekly adds, that the swing toward Communism is largely due to the fact that more and more members of the Labor party no longer believe that the party will achieve "Socialism in our time." It is further pointed out that:

"The British industries in which Communism has made most headway are coal-mining, and the furnishing and textile trades. Of late the movement has also gained headway in the mercantile marine. At the other end of the scale, it is penetrating to the universities. So far as this last is concerned, it is also to be noted that there is no direct correspondence between the strength of the movement and the actual number of its members.

"Other developments are the Young Communist League, a separate juvenile organization on the lines of the Boy Scouts, and an organization working through sports clubs. Finally, the most powerful organization among the unemployed—The National Unemployed Workers' Movement—maintains the closest affiliation with the Communist party."

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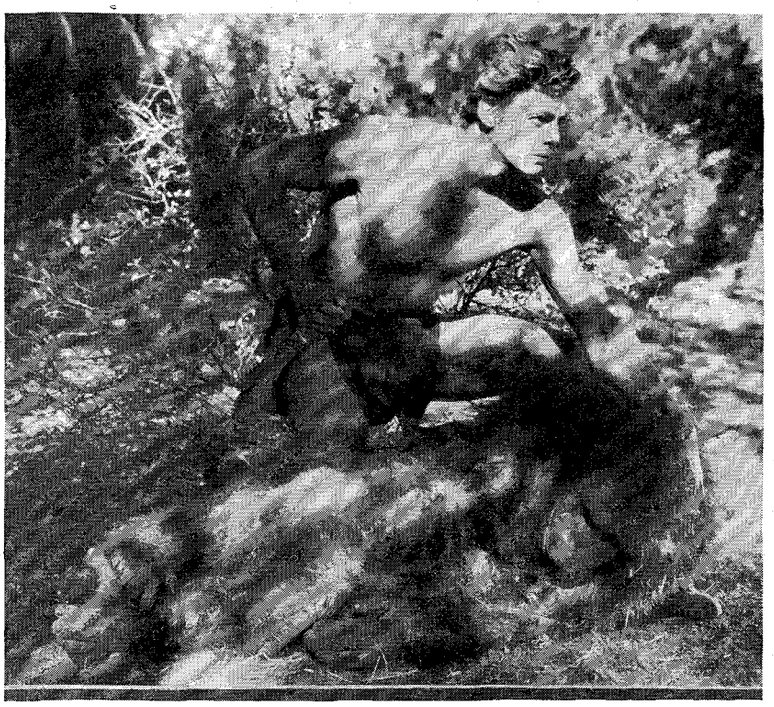
Weissmuller Swims to the Films

DID JOHNNY WEISSMULLER FIGHT LIONS and baboons in making "Tarzan, the Ape Man"?

The knowing ones among movie critics talk of "double exposures," "arranged jungle thrills," and "fake shots."

But the picture is real enough "for lads and lassies and mayhap a few parents to believe that Johnny Weissmuller took his life in his hands when he agreed to act in this jungle feature."



The Ape Man Is Lord of the Jungle

Johnny Weissmuller thinks nothing of taking on lions, rhinos, baboons, what you will, and triumphs over all.

Mordaunt Hall (New York *Times*), saying this, shows he isn't fooled; but John S. Cohen, Jr. (New York *Sun*) calls it "a first-rate show," and says he "enjoyed it more than 'Trader Horn,' which ever and anon seemed to take itself seriously."

But this "Johnny Weissmuller is the ideal choice, representing, as he does, the movie maiden's prayer for a cave man, ape man, and big fine fig-leaf-and-bough man. Tall, built like a Greek statue."

The film's virtue, in the eyes of Thornton Delehanty (New York *Evening Post*), "is that it no more takes itself seriously than Lewis Carroll asks you to believe that *Alice* really went down that rabbit hole." And here is more:

"Whereas 'Trader Horn' made a grim effort to impress you with its fidelity, this 'Tarzan' is a frank and exuberant frolic in the imaginative literature of the screen.

"It even has a way now and then of slyly making fun of itself, a ruse so disarming that you are tempted to enjoy the picture most when you are believing it least.

"There should be no necessity of recounting the plot of 'Tarzan,' for this character, I am told, has been made familiar to millions of readers of the Edgar Rice Burroughs tales.

"However credible or interesting *Tarzan* may be on the printed page, I doubt very much if he emerges in such splendor as he does in the person of Johnny Weissmuller, the swimming champion.

"As *Tarzan*, Mr. Weissmuller makes his bow to the movie-going public, and as *Tarzan* he will probably remain bowing through a whole series of these pictures, even tho the public may clamor to see him in Clark Gable rôles.

"There is no doubt that he possesses all the attributes, both physical and mental, for the complete realization of this son-of-the-jungle rôle. With his flowing hair, his magnificently proportioned body, his catlike walk, and his virtuosity in the water, you could hardly ask anything more in the way of perfection. And for the portrayal of *Tarzan*, nothing short of perfection would be admissible."

FAME as a champion swimmer may help Mr. Weissmuller to the eminence he seems bound to achieve, but his acting qualities will also help. A subtle touch of the animal nature in *Tarzan* is indicated in his frequent quick turning of the head, in his alertness in the presence of danger. It was something shown by Nijinsky in his impersonation of the *Faun*. Athletically, he competes with exalted predecessors:

"Not even Douglas Fairbanks in his palmiest days ever had to submit to such strenuous acrobatics, nor in such variety. During the course of the picture Weissmuller not only performs solo flights over the tree tops, but he actually takes Maureen O'Sullivan along with him on one or two of these dizzy rides.

"Yet these exploits are as nothing compared to what happens when he gets on the ground.

"Single-handed he attacks lions and tigers; he leaps off a tree onto the back of a waterbuck and throws it with one twist of the neck; he makes a herd of elephants as subservient as a troupe of trained fleas.

"We have known people who could get the squirrels in Central Park to eat out of their hands, but it takes a Johnny Weissmuller to go for a ride on the back of a swimming hippopotamus.

"As the English girl who has gone to Africa with her father in search of treasure, Maureen O'Sullivan gives one of her most charming performances. One can understand why *Tarzan* swings her around that way in the trees, and why he calls out his elephant friends to save her when she is about to be devoured by a horrible gorilla. She helps to make this infatuation of *Tarzan's* the most plausible thing in the picture."

The Cover

THIS picture, reproduced from a painting by Stanley W. Woodward, is one to entice any devotee of Isaak Walton into the open.

If he is sensitive to the color that the artist has surrounded his figure with, he may find distraction from his fishing.

But the man here is intent enough on his object.

Mr. Woodward belongs to the Boston group, and lives at Newtonville, Massachusetts. He was born at Malden, in 1890, became a pupil of the Eric Pape School of Art and the School of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Mr. Woodward does not confine his painting to rivers; he is, in fact, more distinguished as a painter of the sea, as F. D. Coburn shows in *The American Magazine of Art* (Washington):

"The sea painted by Stanley Woodward surges with dramatic rhythm against the New England rock rim, and sleeps under the tropical sun. It gives off always an impression of mobility cleverly fixated; of nobility thoughtfully apperceived. It is painting that is both descriptive and emotive. Here are seascapes which have become familiar to those who follow the national art exhibitions, and which have an increasing vogue among collectors."

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Inside Facts of the Opera

DEEMS TAYLOR, THE COMPOSER, who has contributed two operas to the Metropolitan repertory, tells them in *The Morning American* (New York).

The difficulties that the Metropolitan is now undergoing need clearing up.

It has a deficit for this season of nearly half a million, and, so the press has stated, "the present directorate are men of sufficient wealth to keep the opera going, but it has long been hinted that they were weary of carrying the entire burden."

Yet Mr. Taylor seems to show that the burdens borne were not such as to bend any financial shoulder.

He untangles the mystery:

"Opera in New York is in the hands of three separate organizations. There is the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company, which owns the opera-house. When the house was built, in 1883, the cost of its erection was met by the members of various wealthy and socially prominent New York families. In return, they took the thirty-five parterre boxes that form the famous 'Diamond Horseshoe.'

"These boxes became their outright property, to which they had unquestioned access by day or night, and which they could sell, bequeath, or sublet as they pleased. The boxes are owned, at present, either by descendants of the original owners, or by persons who purchased them from those owners. Parterre boxholders pay no admission fees.

"The second organization is the Metropolitan Opera Company, composed of a committee of men of wealth and social standing. It is, in part, an interlocking organization with the Real Estate Company, for of its twenty-two directors, six are owners of parterre boxes. They are, theoretically, responsible for the production of the opera, and are, likewise, theoretically, its backers.

"Lastly, there is the operating company, which is, technically, merely an employee of the Metropolitan Opera Company. It is an organization of executives, technicians, and performers, headed by Giulio Gatti-Casazza. Its chief actual relation to the board of directors is through the latter's contract with Gatti-Casazza.

"Gatti is the boss of the outfit. Before the directors can discharge his staff, they must discharge him."

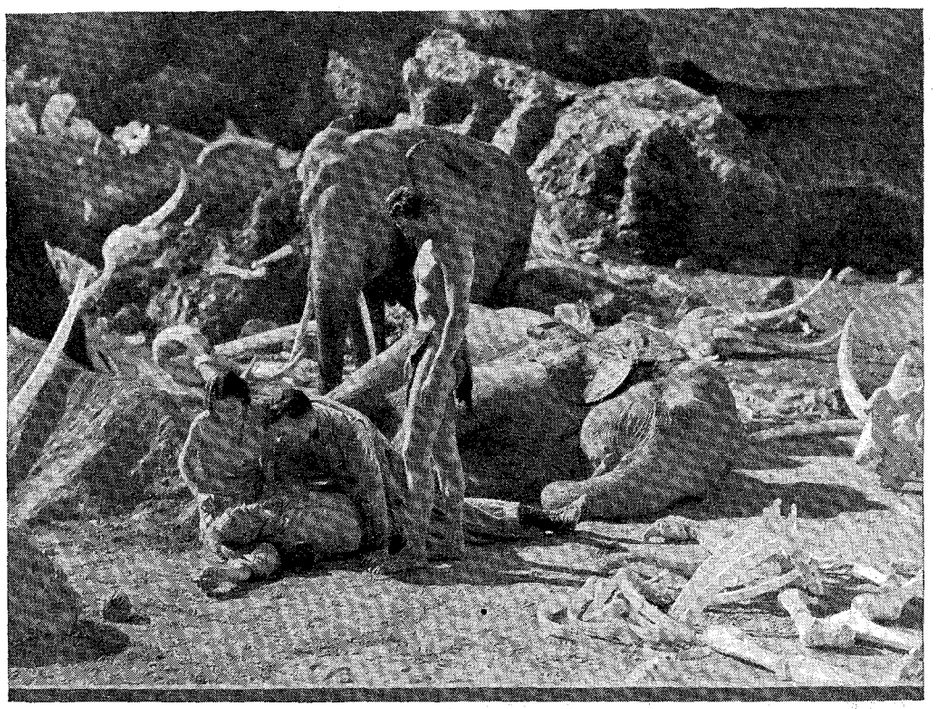
THEN we hear what these three organizations have done for opera in New York, and what they are doing or, rather what one, at least, is not doing:

"Concerning the parterre boxholders, let me quote the newspapers again: 'The operating company, it is understood, receives an annual sum from the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company . . . based on the number of performances.' This is one-half the truth.

"The Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company gives the operating company an annual 'subsidy' of $70,000. The operating company then pays the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company an annual rental of $67,000, which goes to pay the taxes on the building. In other words, if the latter didn't pay the money to the operating company, it would have to pay it to the city, anyhow.

"That leaves a balance of $3,000 a year as 'subsidy'—about one-third the cost of one performance. This is not all. The parterre boxes can be sublet. And are. Of the thirty-five parterre boxes, twenty are sublet for part, or all of the performances. Ten thousand dollars a year is a modest estimate of the income a sublet parterre box can bring to its lucky owner. He pays no admission fee, so the money, after deducting his share of the taxes, or 'subsidy' ($2,000 per box), is clear profit.

"The directors of the Metropolitan Opera Company are, as quoted above, said to be 'weary of carrying the entire burden.' They carry no burden, and have carried none for twenty-four years. In 1908, after the financially disastrous Conried régime, they engaged Gatti-Casazza, in the hope that he would make the opera pay for itself. He did. Since that time they have not been called upon to contribute one cent for the support of opera in New York."



In the Graveyard of Elephants

The prospector for ivory found the fabled graveyard, but it became his own resting place.

AND now a bouquet for the director, who has up to now made the opera a paying concern:

"Gatti-Casazza is the mainstay and manager—and scapegoat—of the Metropolitan Opera Company. For twenty-four years he has run it without a loss—something unparalleled in the history of opera anywhere in the world.

"By performing prodigies of management and economy, he has always managed to accumulate sufficient reserves to take care of lean seasons.

"During last season, and this, the Metropolitan has been balancing its budget out of a reserve fund that Gatti—not the directors—has accumulated. He has made opera pay for itself, not because he believed that course consistent with the highest artistic ideals, but because of the realization that, if he did not make it pay, the directors would look for another general manager.

"He has kept his mouth shut, taken the blame for everything without rebuttal—and allowed the directors and parterre boxholders to take the credit for being patrons of art. Despite a policy of enforced 'commercialization' of opera, he has built the Metropolitan into the greatest single institution of its kind in the world.

"Now, even his genius for organization and management is unable to cope with the situation, and his self-styled backers, faced for the first time in nearly a quarter of a century with the prospect of actually having to put their hands in their pockets to support art, grow 'weary of carrying the entire burden.'

"A backer, if I understand English, is some one who backs something up.

"The only direction in which the Metropolitan's backers do any backing is down."

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Depression Booms the Libraries

BAD TIMES IN BUSINESS make business hum in the library.

Ten per cent. more people used the libraries in thirty-six large American cities in 1931 than before.

The staggering total of 8,166,945 more books were read during 1931 than in 1930 in these thirty-six cities, according to figures of the American Library Association.

Why is this? Are these readers merely the idle, whiling away their time? Not at all.

"Seldom have industrious, ambitious, and intelligent men and women had so much leisure," says Matthew S. Dudgeon of the Milwaukee Public Library in the Association's *Bulletin*. "Never have the unemployed been calling upon the library in such numbers, so persistently, and with such definite aims and for so serious purposes."

Record crowds are asking for books on economics, according to a Cleveland librarian. Others want books dealing more definitely with ways to trap the elusive dollar. Linda A. Eastman of the Cleveland Public Library writes in the *Bulletin:*

"Attempts to tide over the out-of-work period are shown in requests for recipes or formulas for making candy, polishes, soaps, and cosmetics, from readers who hope to be able to produce and sell something which can be easily and cheaply made. Other instances are those of the people who are trying to do the odd jobs usually turned over to tradesmen, as painting their own or other people's autos, shingling houses, and repairing or recaning furniture. Others are taking up fur farming; raising poultry, canaries, rabbits, or frogs; or mushroom growing."

The Savannah *Morning News* offers this practical suggestion:

"There are other more positive ways in which the library offers help to those trying to economize. Housewives who must make one dollar do the work formerly done by two can expect genuine help from the library books on budgeting, marketing, and planning for the household, and if they are very ambitious they can make their own clothes, and even fashion their own hats, from the explicit directions furnished them.

"If the home needs to be refurnished or brightened up, the library offers advice through the best interior decorators in the country, and inexpensive materials were never so attractive as now.

"Indications are that more home gardens will be planted this spring than usual, and evenings may be profitably spent in learning what to plant, when to plant it, and how to make it grow and flourish. Those also who are going in for poultry, bees, or other live stock will find plenty of useful information about their care.

"There is no excuse for staggering repair bills if the man of the family is of a mechanical turn of mind, for the library is ready to furnish him with the latest books on automobile repairing and maintenance, and if it is only a little job about the house that is needed, all sorts of miscellaneous information is at hand for him."

AN effect of the depression not directly related to industry is noticed by Carl B. Roden of the Chicago Public Library in *The Library Journal:*

"One consequence has been that many young people have been prevented from returning to college and university, especially at a distance from home.

"It seems likely that many in this group, which is not so much oppressed by the pessimism and resentment that seems to have overcome the young men deprived of their employment, may be ready to avail themselves of the opportunities for self-study offered by the library.

"We feel that here might well be a promising field for new usefulness if we were ourselves in a better position to supply the needful books and the service to give them effect.

"But the principal phenomenon, and one that, as it were, is making us sit up and take notice, is the apparent contentment with which the public has turned to the use of the older books and is getting along without a continuous flow of new ones."

Whistling Down the American "Film" in Germany

TIME WAS WHEN THE AMERICAN "MOVIE" and the American "talkie" were gladly seen in Germany.

The past tense is used in the *Berliner Tageblatt* by the well-informed Franze Schnitzer, who has studied the achievements of the American studios as exhibited in the fatherland—studied them expertly and long.

Listen to the disillusionment of this German critic:

"We in Germany have actually loved the American 'talkie' and the American 'movie.' We have learned ever so much from them. And to-day we see their popularity in Germany disappear more and more.

"Yet it is not merely the English language which has rendered the American screen performance so unpopular in Germany. It is the working out, the compilation, the putting together, or rather the lack of anything of the kind. This lack of coordination is responsible for our present aversion to movies and talkies from the United States.

"The German screen public is not inclined, when it contemplates a foreign film, to find itself in the capacity of a guest at something alien to it, to take kindly to innately primitive traits and unsophisticated modes of thought from abroad and to accept them as if they were not at all forced and odd. Our people want to be entertained in their own way.

"They whistle (in the most literal sense of the term) at the prolonged kisses, at the vows of love stammered on balconies bedizened with paper foliage. They whistle at overdone tears from the eyes of mothers. They whistle at the grimaces of irreconcilable and snapping fathers.

"It is indeed true that the 'talkie' can not be cut and dried to order quite so easily as was the old mere 'movie.' Since the talk does not keep pace with the picture but goes on some nineteen pictures apart from the appropriate lip movement, a lot of picturing must be eliminated in the synthesis—if, that is, an idea is to be hewed out convincingly.

"Nevertheless, did the producers over here in Germany of a certain American screen play fail to detect the impossibility of attaining one effect? A woman condemned to die, on her way to execution sees to it that her hat is on straight by studying its reflection in an officer's sword. And can not the Americans be made to realize that an entreaty for a piano a few hours before being shot to death makes a character comical in the eyes of us Germans?"

What are the Americans doing, he asks, to make their "talkies" more pleasing? And the answer is:

"Nothing. In America they do not put American screen plays together with German dialog in order to exhibit to us the things that delight us in American reels—the perfection of their pictorial technique and the progress made by their vocal effect. The Americans simply put German pieces together in accordance with their own taste."

Paying for Debuts

AN operatic début abroad used to spell prestige for American singers.

The début in most cases, was paid for, and the singer's profits came from American engagements by managers beguiled by this prestige.

Times have changed, and these methods are now discounted, but the "Diarist" of *The Evening Standard* (London) seems to invoke them to save the Paris Opera.

"There is no real danger, I think, that the Paris Opera will close down. It has faced financial crises before, and at the last moment the Government has found the money necessary to balance its always precarious budget.

"Unlike its more popular rival, the Opéra Comique, the Opera has no irregular sources of revenue.

"The foreign artists who sing there are paid. They do not themselves pay for the privilege, as do a great many of the singers whose début at the Opéra Comique subsequently procures for them lucrative engagements across the Atlantic.

"If the financial crisis continues, possibly the Opera will also have recourse to this convenient method of balancing its budget."

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Acme

Robbing the Moths to Save the Poor

This is the way they are doing it in New York—trucking for spare clothing to give to the unemployed. "Clean Up and Give" is the slogan of these "ol' clo's" men. It is part of the great block-aid campaign.

Extra! New York Block-Aided

LET NO ONE HOPE TO RUN THE BLOCKADE in New York, established against all previous custom, rime, or reason.

It is a war measure, with the whole citizenry up in arms, or better, perhaps, out for the coin.

They call themselves the block-aiders. Their plan of action is to go from door to door—and who could count all the doors in New York?—ringing bells or swinging knockers on the heavy ones until some one emerges with a coin or a bill to buy a stamp to stamp out want. And it isn't at all strange to say that no door is unopened.

These block-aiders form the greatest army of collectors ever assembled. They are their brothers' keepers, and neighborliness is their watchword. In the ranks are men and women of all classes, creeds, and politics—bankers, lawyers, doctors, dentists, engineers, grocery clerks, horny-handed sons of toil, women of note and fashion whose names fill the society columns, and women and girls who never hope to make the society page, and do not wish to.

Democrats and Republicans vie with each other to be the first in the field. An eighty-year-old woman is proud of the honor of being the first to buy a stamp to stamp out want on her block. An eight-year-old girl is the first block-aider in her district to turn in a completely filled card, showing that all she visited opened their purses or went to the cracked teapot.

Six thousand members of the Grand Street Boys, quite an organization of the East Side, they say, volunteered their services to Col. Wilton Lloyd-Smith, chairman of the Block Community Organization. Other associations have fallen into line, making, altogether, the biggest gang New York has ever seen. They are going through the city with a fine-tooth comb to get contributions from those able to afford anything from a dime to a dollar, and to search out those whose pride has forced them to fight the wolf alone or starve in the attempt.

NOTHING like it has ever been attempted before, and no campaign, it is said, has met with such enthusiasm and such prompt success. Charity, it used to be said, begins at home. In New York, now, they're saying it begins next door.

The campaign is to continue twenty weeks, and by the end of that time it is expected that every trace of want will have been mopped up.

A few days before the hour set for going over the top, J. P. Morgan, who shuns publicity as he does the ague, broadcast an appeal for support of the block-aid over a nation-wide hook-up arranged by the National Broadcasting Company. He explained what the block-relief plan is.

Two microphones confronted Mr. Morgan as he took his seat in his living-room in his old-fashioned brownstone home. A fire crackled in the fireplace; photographs of his family looked down upon him. It was 8 o'clock, but he had not yet had his dinner. Perhaps he was thinking of those who hadn't any dinner to eat.

THE plan, Mr. Morgan said, as his address is quoted in the newspapers, is an activity of the Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee, which has already raised and is now disbursing $18,000,000 for relief. He went on:

"They have subdivided the whole city into a great number of small towns, each block being considered a separate unit.

"Each block has, or will have when the whole plan is effective, its own block chairman. Each block will have at least ten block-aiders. Their duties will be to visit every inhabitant of the block and ask for subscriptions to help the distress.

"At that same time they will discover cases of need existing in the block. The whole organization is on a volunteer basis and exists for the single purpose of discovering and relieving want.

"In collecting the funds the block-aider will not ask for large sums, which would be embarrassing to those who earn moderate salaries. Most people will be asked for 10 cents a week for twenty weeks. Those who feel they can afford it without undue hardship may give 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.

"It is not a plan to raise a 'great sum of money from comparatively few people. But it is the only plan that I have seen or heard of by which a great sum may be raised over a period of months, and without undue hardship on any giver; and a sum coming from a far greater number of people than has ever before been brought into one common effort for the good of the community."

ASIDE from its humanitarianism, the drive may be good economy, too. "The after-effects of this 'unemployment shock' may be as serious a drag on our city as were the after-effects of 'shell shock,'" said Colonel Lloyd-Smith in an address broadcast over WABC. "Every penny devoted now to relief of these people may well save dollars which may be necessary in the future to bring back to normal those whom this strain has completely broken. Don't forget that months of silent mental suffering may be even more serious than the physical suffering which goes with it."

And that very Easter Monday morning the demand for

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stamps was enormous, actually totaling $5,519,600. One bank asked for a supply of $10,000 in stamps for distribution to contributors. A brokerage concern asked for $3,600 worth. One block-aider had sold $100 worth at one minute after 9 in the morning. A woman sold $500 worth in the first hour of work. In another block more than 2,000 persons had signed pledges to contribute for twenty weeks. The next day a district chairman sent in an order for $195,000 worth of stamps to be issued immediately to contributors.

A check-up at district headquarters, we read in *The Herald Tribune*, revealed that in the first three days 72,400 New Yorkers had agreed to pay weekly pledges on "Stamp Out Want" cards during the twenty weeks of the campaign. Workers in the field numbered 38,316 under the direction of 7,389 chairmen.

A striking feature, we are told, was the response in the poorer districts of the city. The block chairman of a district covering a large portion of the East Side said his canvassers reported family, apartment, and flat groupings, the tenants joining to support one Stamp Out Want card, most of these in the higher price ranges.

It had been planned to ignore an outlying Brooklyn district. But a band of enthusiastic block-aiders decided to tackle the area, setting a ten-cent quota for each house visited. The quota was exceeded, with a sixty-cent average by each subscriber.

Because many applicants for work are literally walking "on their uppers," a drive for footgear for the unemployed was launched by the clothing division of the Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee. Workers visited about 3,000 shoe stores to establish additional receiving stations for discarded shoes that still might be used. Spare clothing, too, is collected. Two five-ton trucks, escorted by a calliope, started the "spring clean-up" campaign, heralding their mission under the banner, "Clean Up and Give."

An especial appeal to women to help save the home in the present crisis, made by Mrs. Charles Cary Rumsey, associate chairman of the Block Community Organization, serves as a fitting end to this.

"Since the beginning of time the home has been the foundation of all civilization," she said, as *The Times* quotes her appeal to her companions in the oldest gild:

"Woman has been the greatest force in the establishment and keeping of the home.

"To-day we face a situation that strikes at woman's greatest achievement.

"Is it not fitting and appropriate that we strive with all our forces to save the thing we have created?

"Is it not an obligation that imperatively calls for us to do all in our power to aid the home-makers in our midst who can not aid themselves?

"This (the block-aid movement) is the greatest peacetime organization ever assembled.

"You will get people of all kinds better acquainted than ever before, and evolve a true neighborliness.

"You will build a human rampart of defense to cope with unemployment or any other human problem."

Pity All the Sleeping Poor. . . .

By Eleanor Allen

PITY all the sleeping poor, as they lie upon
Pallets rude and iron bench, waiting for the dawn;

Dawn that comes and shows each face, a pallid, weary thing;
Dawn that brings another day of pain and hungering;

Dawn that sweeps with silver broom the black night from the sky,
Brings no joy to those who wake, and daily, hourly, die . . .

Poverty that kills the soul; hopes that, slowly fled
Into the limbo of their dreams, mingle with the dead;

Living out their emptiness, cogs within a plan . . .
Apathetic, worn and spent, woman, child, and man;

Pity all the sleeping poor, who do not feel the spring,
To whom the dawn brings only day, and dull remembering!

—*The Miraculous Medal, Camden.*

Shorter Sermons and More Worship

"IT IS A MATTER OF RECORD," said the university president to a visiting minister, "that no conversions have been made after the first twenty minutes." Mark Twain is also credited with a similar remark.

The minister had inquired how long he should preach to the students. Brevity, then, is the soul of the sermon, too. And, of course, everybody is familiar with the classic example of the story of the creation told in six hundred words. And the Good Book says something about "not being heard for much speaking."

All of which leads up to the announcement that the Federal Council of Churches is sponsoring a movement for shorter sermons, tho that is only a part of the story.

A committee on worship is being formed by the Federal Council to seek "greater unity in matters of worship and the development of a common objective by non-liturgical communions." Bishop Wilbur P. Thirkield, former Bishop of the Chattanooga area of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been appointed chairman of the committee, which will have about a year in which to study the subject and make recommendations to the next quadrennial convention of the Council. Twenty-six denominations affiliated with the Council have been asked to name representatives to the committee, and a large number had agreed to do so at the time the public announcement of the Council's action was made.

The purpose of the Council, says Bishop Thirkield, as he is quoted in the New York *Times*, is to take hold of a rising interest noted among non-liturgical churches in changed forms of worship and create unity among the Protestant churches. "It is a problem," he says, "of getting the forms of worship arranged in the order of liturgical sequence as has been developed in Greek, Latin, and Reformed churches."

A larger place, he says, will probably be given to prayers of confession, responsive readings, the use of the psalter in some churches, and other forms of worship, than it had been the custom to give. The sermon will not be made the most important part of the service.

"While sermons will be a central feature in worship," he predicts, "they will not occupy the exclusive place they have in some churches."

The denominational response to the Council's invitation was so prompt, observes *The Times*, "as to give hope that a Book of Common Worship may be adopted by all, thus expressing the deep and growing desire for unity, peace in the world, good-will, and justice in the social order. An even more helpful book of common worship," suggests *The Times*, "would extend its human borders and recognize, as did one of this character and name prepared as a sequel of the Parliament of Religion at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893, the common truths embodied in all religions, thus 'awakening the spirit of brotherhood among the children of the All-Father.'"

(*Department continued on page 46*)

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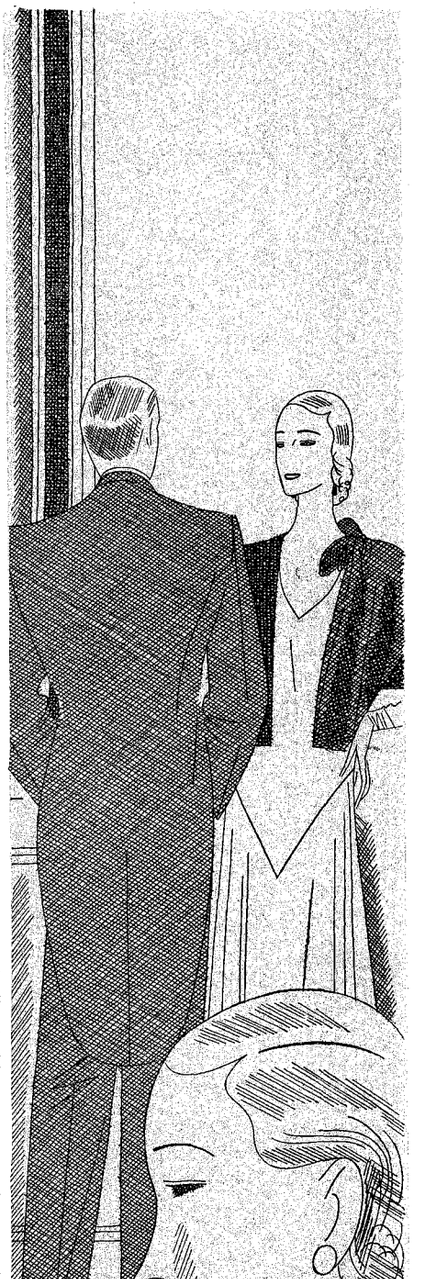
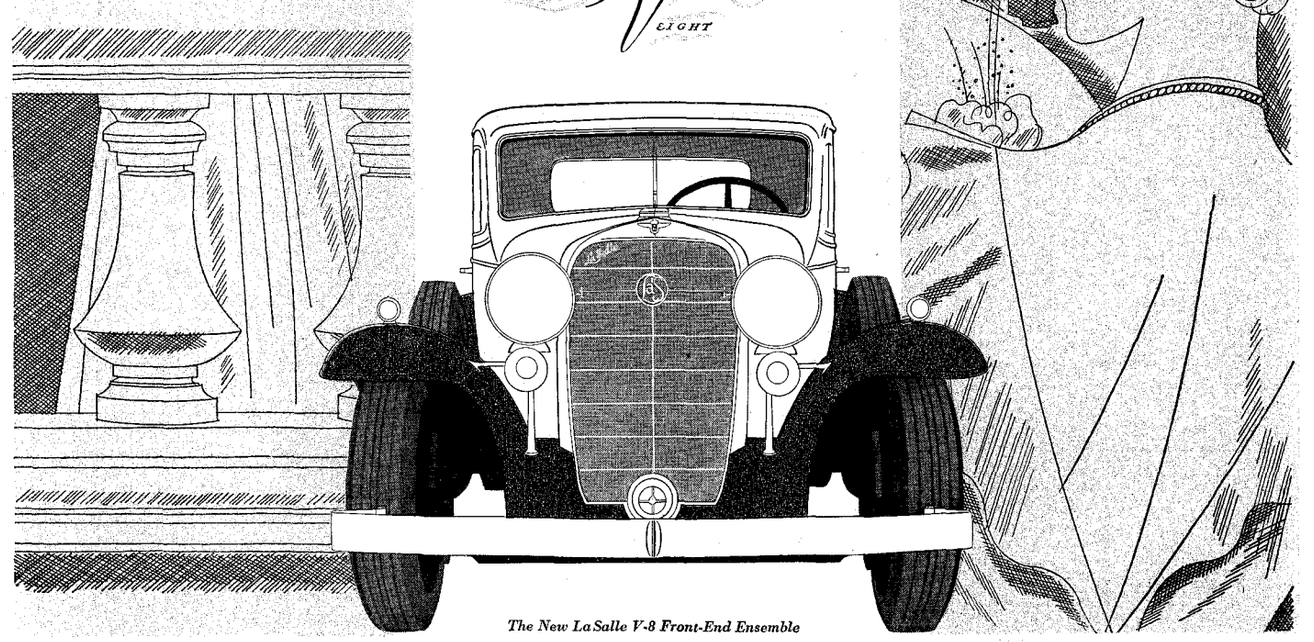
Because of their deep regard for La Salle's high place among the fine cars of the world, many people do not realize that La Salle is *not* a costly car to own. The initial expenditure is very little more than the price of many automobiles of less distinguished character. As a result of the thorough quality Cadillac creates with its fine design and precise craftsmanship, the expense for La Salle's operation and maintenance is surprisingly small. And, finally, La Salle's faultless style and faithful performance inspire an unusual span of ownership. One is happy to keep a La Salle over a much greater length of time and drive it a great deal farther than a lesser automobile. In fact, the actual figures often prove that many who are now driving lower-priced cars might very *profitably* be enjoying the prestige and satisfaction of owning a La Salle. Why not get the facts from your Cadillac-La Salle dealer today? La Salle prices from $2395, Cadillac from $2795, f. o. b. Detroit.

LA SALLE

V-EIGHT





The New La Salle V-8 Front-End Ensemble

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CURRENT POETRY

UNSOLICITED CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS DEPARTMENT CAN NOT BE RETURNED. UNPUBLISHED POETRY UNAVAILABLE

In a bustling, noisy world, it is well to pause and consider the loss sustained by ignoring the quiet forces. In *The London Mercury:*

ENTREATY

By Irene M. Ward

(With gentle hand Touch . . . *Wordsworth.*
Speak not, whisper not. *De la Mare.*)

Let the full leaf expand,
The perfect flower unfold,
The fruit reach ripest gold,
—O touch with gentle hand.

Let the sweet air conclude,
The music with a sigh
Uninterrupted die,
—Move not with gesture rude.

Let the faint words be spoken,
The shyest thought express'd,
The smiling riddle guess'd
Let not a charm be broken.

What to our life belongs
Has our fragility;
As easily marr'd as we
Our flowers and spells and songs.

Beware then, softly tread,
For there are mortal joys
An instant's jar destroys,
Which at a glance are fled.

A frown, too harsh a tone,
May rob an hour of sweetness,
A sonnet of completeness,
And turn warm life to stone.

O folly thwart and strange
To throw time's gifts away:
We must bear as we may
Inevitable change,

But cannot bear the losing
Of peace untimely torn,
Young loveliness unborn
Because of our refusing.

How lightly stopp'd our breath!
Then let blind haste forsake us;
Give beauty time to wake us
Before the sleep of death.

Mythology rewritten in a delightful conceit is here from *The Cornhill Magazine* (London):

PAN IN THE TREE-TOPS

By E. W. Hendy

Wearied of clumsy goat-hooves, Pan arose;
He skipped to Circe's isle, besought her change
His uncouth body. Dropped his curving horns;
Coarse goat-hairs moulted; acrid scent dissolved:
Instead grew pelt of russet; for his horns
A pair of little cunning cocked-up ears;
Eyes, lewd and leering, melted, dark and mild.
She gave him claws for hoofs; a brushwood tail
Curled shadow-fashion over rounded back.
He shook himself and blinked. A glassy pool
Mirrored a pygmy Pan, a lissom sprite.
No more he shambled; sprang on sinewy legs,
Saw a smooth pine-bole, red and raw from showers;
Leapt, scampered up it, claws dug deep in bark,
With muscles rippling down his sinewy back,
Like winds a-ruffle over tawny fern:
Snatched at a cone, sat hunched upon a branch,
Blew (minding Pan-pipes held to goatish lips),
Nibbled and scattered scales. Then suddenly
Started and frisked, and leapt from twig to twig,
(What fun for Pan, earth-free, to cling and climb!)
Swung pendulous at dizzy heights, and chased
—A mad arboreal kitten—after leaves
That naughty winds had driven scurry-mad.
. . . . . .
Pan's pipes are silent now, amid the trees;
But when he whisks his besom tail, and scolds,
Rogue-eyes a-twinkle, squirrel still is Pan.

"Indestructibly Irish," says Richard Sunne, is Dr. Robin Flower's "Poems and Translations" (Constable, London). The English critic selects for quotation in the London *New Statesman and Nation* the following lyric, which, he claims, "is for the poet in every man":

ALONE

By Robin Flower

I dream and from my mind
The dead to living come;
I build a marble Rome
I give it to the wind.

Athens and Babylon
I breathe upon the night,
Troy towers for my delight
And crumbles stone by stone.

I change with white and green
The seasons hour by hour;
I think—it is a flower,
Think—and the flower has been.

A Dutchman, who seems to have conquered the intricacies and inconsistencies of English pronunciation, reveals its terrors to a French girl in *Haagsche Post* (The Hague). There is much more than we can quote, but here is the beginning and the end:

THE CHAOS

(To Miss Susanne Delacroix, Paris)
(Door Charivarius)

Dearest *creature* in *Creation*,
Studying English pronunciation,
I will teach you in my verse
Sounds like *corpse, corps, horse and worse.*

It will keep you, *Susy, busy,*
Make your *head* with *heat* grow dizzy;
Tear in eye your dress you'll *tear,*
Queer, fair *seer,* hear my *prayer;*
Pray, console your loving poet,
Make my coat look *new,* dear, *sew* it!
Just compare *heart, beard* and *heard,*
Dies and *diet, lord* and *word,*
Sword and *sward, retain* and *Britain,*
(Mind the latter, how it's written);
Made has not the sound of *bade;*
Say, said, pay, paid, laid but *plaid.*
Now I surely will not plague you
With such words as *vague* and *ague,*
But be careful how you speak,
Say *gush, bush, steak, streak, break, bleak,*

Previous, precious, fuchsia, via,
Recipe, pipe, studding-sail, choir,
Woven, oven, how and *low,*
Script, receipt, shoe, poem, toe.
Hear me say, *devoid* of trickery:
Daughter, laughter and *Terpsichore,*
Typhoid, measles, topsails, aisles,
Exiles, similes, reviles,
Wholly, holly, signal, signing,
Same, examining but *mining,*
Scholar, vicar and *cigar,*
Solar, mica, war and *far.*
From "desire": *desirable, admirable* from "admire";
Lumber, plumber, bier but *brier,*
Topsham, brougham, renown but *known,*
Knowledge, done, lone, gone, none, tone.

A of *valour, vapid, vapour,*
S of *news* (compare *news*paper),
G of *gibbet, gibbon, gist,*
I of *antichrist* and *grist*
Differ, like *diverse* and *divers,*
Rivers, strivers, shivers, fivers,
Once but *nonce, toll, roll* but *doll,*
Polish, Polish, poll and *poll.*
Seven is right, but so is *even,*
Hyphen, roughen, nephew, Stephen,
Monkey, donkey, clerk and *jerk,*
Asp, grasp, wasp, demesne, cork, work.
Pronunciation—think of *psyche!*—
Is a paling, stout and spikey;
Won't it make you lose your wits,
Writing "groats" and saying *groats?*
It's a dark *abyss* of tunnel,
Strewn with stones, like *rowlock, gunwale,*
Islington and *Isle* of Wight,
Housewife, verdict, and *indict.*
Don't you think so, reader, rather,
Saying *lather, bather, father?*
Finally: which rhymes with "enough,"
Though, through, plough, cough, hough, or *tough?*
Hiccough has the sound of "sup" . . .
My advice is—give it up!

You can hardly read this poem in the *Morning American* (New York) without thinking of Browning's "Youth and Art"—not that we imply imitation; but the both pairs of lovers meet frustration:

WHEN WE WERE POOR IN PARIS

By Charles Hanson Towne

When we were poor in Paris
In everything save Youth,
And the divine adventure,
The magic quest of Truth,
Life held a glorious vision
That riches cannot bring,
For I thought I was an artist,
And you knew that you could sing.

When we were poor in Paris,
(Ah! those were halcyon years,
With a crust a day for our *dejeuner,*
And the solemn rent in arrears!)—
We laughed on the Champs Elysées,
In the soft blue afternoons,
And I told you of my pictures,
And you hummed your little tunes.

When we were poor in Paris,
The days were lean and long;
Yet life was one bright Turner,
And love an old French song.
I daubed with crimson brushes,
You trilled, and reached high C;
But no one bought my pictures;
You only sang—for me.

Alas! Those days have vanished,
The shifters changed the scene;
We're rich in wild Manhattan,
And own our limousine.
But when the Maytime madness
Comes swinging down the year,
O, to be poor in Paris
With you again, my dear!

The ingenuity of this old French form is intriguing whatever you may think of Mr. Wren's repudiation of the past. This from the Kansas City *Star:*

VILLANELLE

By Lowe W. Wren

Who paints the dead against a living sky—
Athens or Rome, Islam or old Cathay—
He'll find his taste is duller than his eye.

Though Egypt haunts her tombs, still loath to die,
Man must forget. He throws his brush away
Who paints the dead against a living sky.

Though he be certain that his art is high,
Be doubly sure, for all he plead or pray—
He'll find his taste is duller than his eye.

For who needs Rome tonight? And who would cry
For Helen, dead with Troy? He gains no pay
Who paints the dead against a living sky.

Sadness may flow; Beauty, herself, may lie
Naked against his knee. Yet day by day
He'll find his taste is duller than his eye.

The world knows tears, yet cares not how or why
Sorrow still lives, yet mute is her array.
Who paints the dead against a living sky—
He'll find his taste is duller than his eye.

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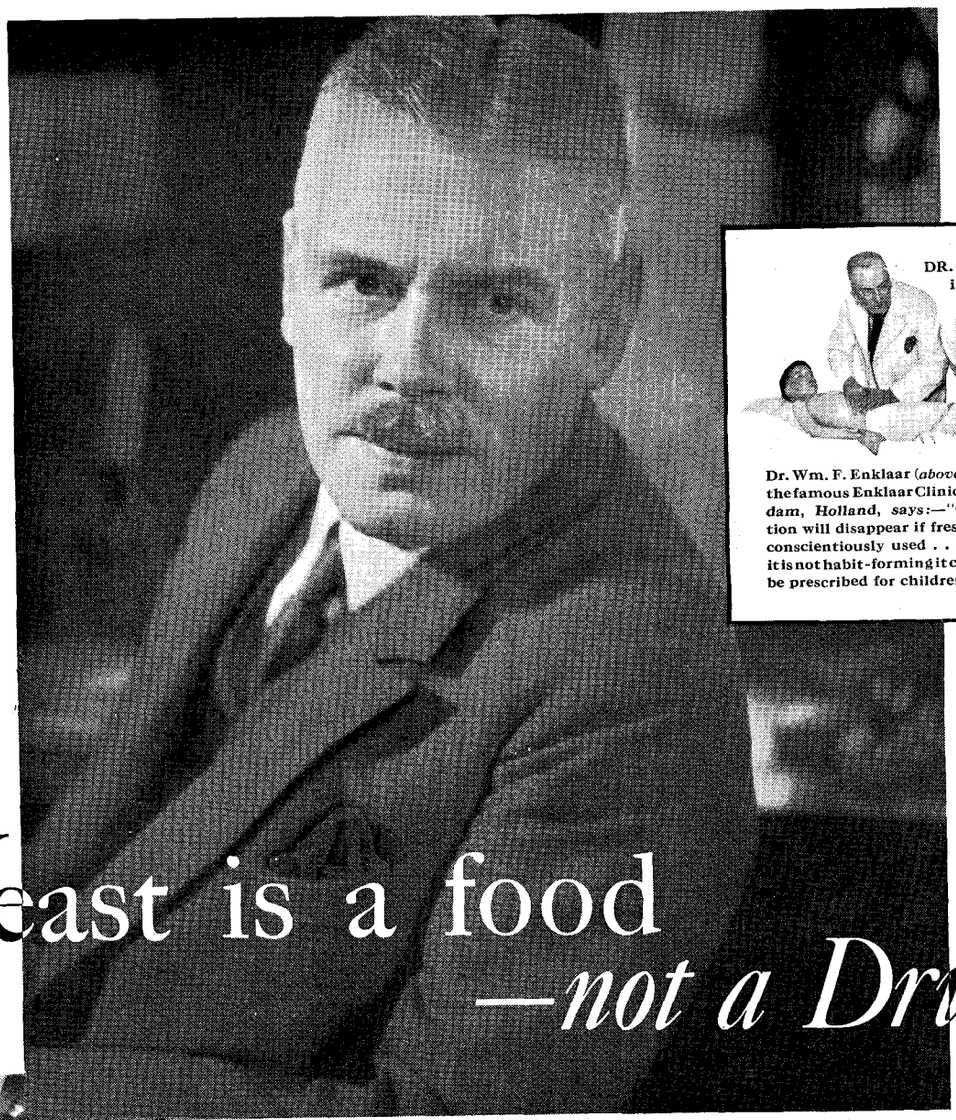
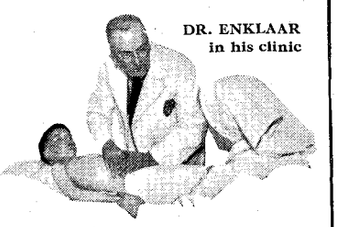
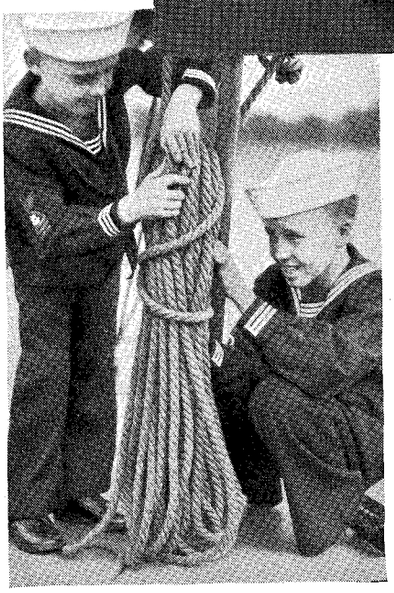




DR. ENKLAAR in his clinic

Dr. Wm. F. Enklaar (*above*) head of the famous Enklaar Clinic, Amsterdam, Holland, says:—"Constipation will disappear if fresh yeast is conscientiously used . . . Because it is not habit-forming it can readily be prescribed for children."

"Yeast is a food —not a Drug.."



explains the celebrated DR. BICKEL, *of Berlin*

ARE you a victim of the injurious cathartic habit? If so, read this:

"Medical experience . . . proves that fresh yeast is one of the best and safest laxatives we know of. Its action as a . . . food, and not a drug . . . *makes it the ideal remedy for constipation.*"

That is the statement of a great medical expert. Of one of the foremost authorities alive. Of Dr. Adolf Bickel, famous specialist in metabolism of the University of Berlin! This eminent doctor says:—

"Regular daily movements are brought about naturally by fresh yeast . . . The lack of tone in intestinal muscles grown flabby from . . . the use of harsh cathartics, is restored." And he adds: ". . . headaches, nervousness, skin eruptions . . . are overcome."

A food, Fleischmann's Yeast softens the poison-forming masses of food residue in your body. At the same time it actually strengthens sluggish intestines.

Thus yeast restores easy, *natural* evacuations . . . fosters digestive secretions . . . invigorates . . . purifies.

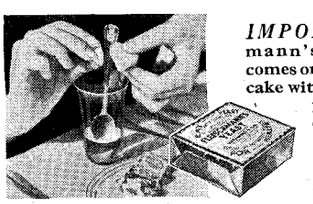
Thus it peps up appetite, clears your tongue, brings back health, energy.

Won't you try it—in place of weakening drugs? Just eat 3 cakes of Fleischmann's Yeast every day—before meals, or between meals and at bedtime—plain, or in water (about a third of a glass).

You can get Fleischmann's Yeast—rich in vitamins B, G and D—at grocers, restaurants and soda fountains. It's the yeast doctors advise. Try it today!

No Constipation for Them!

"Billy and Bobby used to be frail little fellows," *writes their mother,* Mrs. R. U. Boyd, *of Chicago, Ill.* "I was worried about them—and about the danger of giving them health-destroying, unpleasant cathartics. I had read that Fleischmann's Yeast was remarkable for constipation. I gave it to them . . . Today they are two of the healthiest boys in the world. *They don't know that constipation exists.*"



IMPORTANT! **Fleischmann's Yeast for health comes only in the foil-wrapped cake with the yellow label. It's yeast in its fresh, effective form. For booklet write Dept. Y-DD-9, Standard Brands Inc., 691 Washington Street, N. Y. C.**

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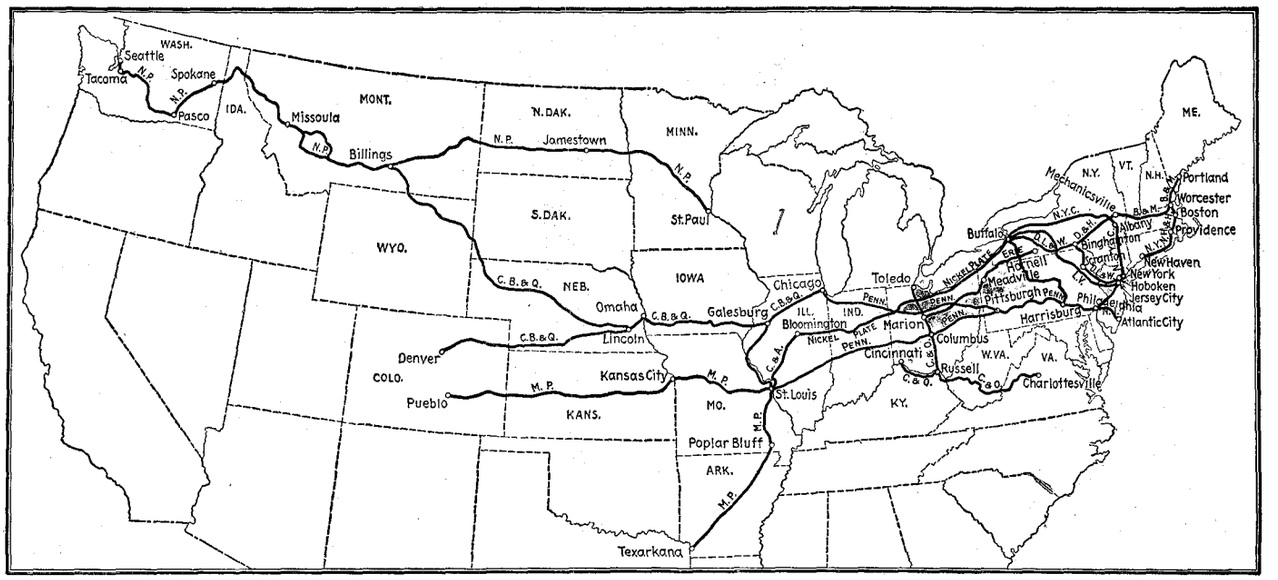


Travels of the Roller-Bearing Locomotive—Lines Over Which It Has Operated

A Locomotive With Roller-Bearings

ROLLER-BEARINGS AND BALL-BEARINGS have long been familiar as antifriction devices, even on railroads, but an all-roller-bearing locomotive would appear to be a novelty.

Such an engine has recently completed 100,000 miles of travel, after nearly two years' trial on thirteen different American railroads, and its performance is reported in *The Railway Age* (New York) to have been a success.

Some of the advantages gained, as detailed in *The Age*, in an article quoted in part below, are absence of excessive heating at the bearings, absence of vibration, and increased speeds. We read:

"On January 4, 1932, while in service on the Northern Pacific, the Timken roller-bearing locomotive, the first steam locomotive to be completely equipped with antifriction bearings on all locomotive and tender wheels, established what is believed to be a record in American railroad history—100,000 miles of actual road service hauling both passenger and freight trains on thirteen railroads over a territory extending from Portland, Maine, to Seattle, Washington. During this time it was assigned to the handling of some of America's best-known trains—under all kinds of operating conditions; over all kinds of grade and curve conditions; manned by strange crews and maintained by strange terminal forces—a tribute both to the engineering genius of its designers and to the operating ability of railroad men.

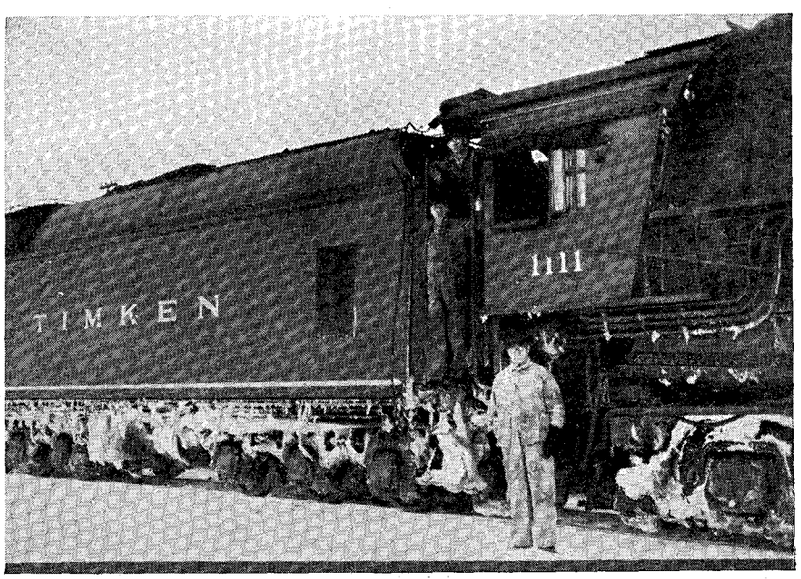
"The Timken locomotive has been in service twenty-one months, and on January 4, 1932, had completed a total of 100,319 miles of road service.

"The engine-truck and tender-truck roller-bearings on the Timken locomotive have been developed as a result of over four years of experience in locomotive service. In some cases on locomotives equipped with these bearings on the engine-trucks only, the service mileages are up in the neighborhood of 500,000.

"The driving-wheel bearings on this locomotive are of a type having a single row of rolls adjacent to each wheel. Both bearings are mounted in a one-piece housing extending across the frame; the axle unit thus comprises the axle and wheels, bearings and housing, assuring the absolute maintenance of alinement between these respective parts, irrespective of the condition of the rails and the oscillation of the locomotive frame. Inasmuch as the application of roller-bearings to driving wheels demands the maintenance of a high degree of accuracy as regards axle tramming and side-rod spacing the use of adjustable features such as used in plain-bearing locomotives is precluded.

"As far as the roller-bearings on the Timken locomotive are concerned there has been no maintenance during 100,319 miles of service except that of the normal inspection and lubrication. The original roller-bearings after 100,000 miles of service are in excellent condition. No repairs have been made during that term of service. Aside from lubrication inspection and servicing no adjustments of any bearing have been necessary except on the main drivers.

"Experience to date with the Timken locomotive while handling heavy trains on fast schedules has indicated that the rise in temperature of the roller-bearings varies from 15 degrees above atmospheric temperature on the front intermediate and back driving wheels to 30 degrees on the trailer wheels. The main drivers have shown a maximum rise of 20 degrees. These temperatures are contrasted with increases in temperature on the side-rod bearings of from 100 degrees to 350 degrees and on the back-end main-rod bearing of from 200 degrees to 400 degrees. Some indication of the actual temperatures at several of the bearings may be seen in one of the illustrations which shows snow and ice on the bearing housings after a long passenger run on the Northern Pacific."



Illustrations by courtesy of *The Railway Age* (New York)

At the End of Its First 100,000 Miles

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A private salon on the S. S. Paris

"...There's the coast of France!"

It's in the air . . . a fresh fragrance from the Channel . . . and, when you clear from Plymouth, a new thrill of excitement! . . . Out to starboard land appears a gray and gold cloud on the horizon . . . the most fascinating country in all the Western World. . . . "There's the coast of France!" The sea takes on new significance as the storied gateway of Le Havre looms ahead. For, these shores tell their own story of the greatness of French seamanship. There are luggers handled by Breton fishermen

. . . swift coasting steamers with crews of Norman French . . . freighters from Bordeaux, Cette, Marseilles, manned by salty Basques and French Mediterranean mariners . . . all testifying to cosmopolitan *France-Afloat*.

Tanned faces look up . . . gnarled hands wave . . . and a lofty French Line ship is warped up to the covered pier. Another smooth, luxurious transatlantic crossing has been completed *the French Line way*. Another group of charming people have enjoyed the brightness . . . rest . . . entertainment . . . comfort . . . delicious food . . . efficient English-speaking service . . . and sturdy seamanship that sophisticated travelers know is French Line tradition.

Ask any travel agent about First or Tourist Class passage aboard French Line express steamers. . . . The French Line, offices in the larger cities of the United States and Canada, or at 19 State Street, New York City.

French Line

ILE DE FRANCE, April 30, June 3, June 22 • • LAFAYETTE, May 21, June 21 • • DE GRASSE, May 10 • • ROCHAMBEAU, April 30 • • PARIS, May 14, June 11, June 29 • • FRANCE, April 22, June 16

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Autos Without Axles

ATTACHMENT OF AUTO WHEELS directly to the springs, thus doing away with axles altogether, is growing in favor in Europe, according to *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago).

The result, we are told, is improved riding quality, also greater steadiness at high speeds. We read:

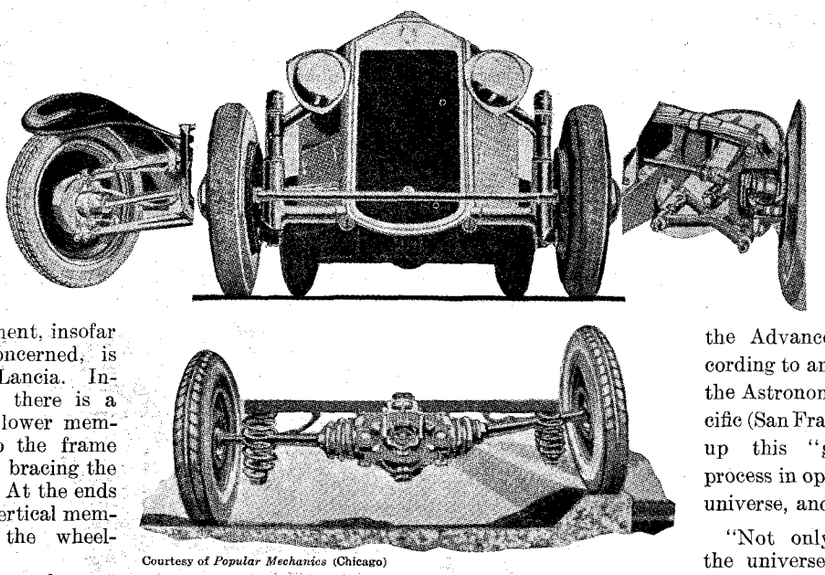
"In Europe, axles for automobiles are decreasing in popularity.

"Instead of axles each wheel spindle is attached directly to the spring by various ingenious methods. The primary advantage is greatly improved riding quality due to the fact that unsprung weight is considerably reduced. Unsprung weight refers to all parts between the springs and the road.

"Obviously the more these parts weigh, the more severe the blows they exert on springs and body. Since axles are heavy, a marked improvement in riding quality can be obtained by eliminating them. The leader in this development, insofar as front axles are concerned, is the well-known Italian Lancia. Instead of a front axle there is a tubular framework, its lower member securely bolted to the frame and the upper member bracing the radiator and fenders. At the ends of these members are vertical members which support the wheel-spindle mechanism.

"The king pin is a long tube supported by suitable guides. When the wheel is turned to left or right, the whole pin rotates in its guides. Likewise, when the wheel strikes a bump, the spindle and king pin assembly moves upward, compressing the heavy coil spring which takes the place of the usual leaf spring for supporting the car. The mechanism inside the king pin provides shock-absorber action as the interior is filled with oil. With the Lancia type of construction not only is riding quality improved but the car is much steadier at high speeds, especially on rough roads.

"So far as steadiness is concerned, a car spring should be thought of as a device for holding the wheels down into contact with the road. With large unsprung weight, the springs haven't sufficient stiffness to hold the wheels and axles on the road under all circumstances, unless these springs are objectionably stiff from a riding-quality standpoint. On the other hand, with the greatly reduced unsprung weight obtained with the Lancia construction, the springs are adequate to hold the wheels to the road even if the surface is quite rough and the speed high."



Courtesy of *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago)

The New No-Axle Idea

Above and below, individually sprung wheels; right and left, two different spindles for front-wheel drive.

Growing Plants With Electric Heat

PLANTS and flowers no longer are obliged to grow normally from seedlings or cuttings, but may be helped to shoot up, by heat electrically produced and regulated.

A new device controls the heat for hotbeds in such manner that plants take root in half the time normally required.

The device is placed in a wooden container under the hotbed where the seedlings or sprouts are planted. Then electricity is turned on, the temperature is maintained by an automatic thermostat, and nature takes its course. We read in a press bulletin:

"Some astonishing results have been obtained by horticulturists who have experimented with the new device. In one case it was found that in replanting cuttings of double petunias, ninety-five to ninety-eight out of every hundred take root when planted in electrically-heated cutting benches. Previously an average of five out of every hundred took root.

"Geraniums in electrically heated benches had a good rooting system in eighteen days, while by the old method many of the 'slips' rotted, and those that did take root required about thirty days. Lettuce was found to break ground in three days; the growth of tomatoes was quite pronounced; they were much larger than those in an adjacent bed without controlled temperature."

This Youthful Universe

IS THIS UNIVERSE OF OURS exploding?

Is it expanding and scattering, as certain astronomers seem to think, or is it contracting and suffering from something like hardening of the arteries—slipping into a doddering old age?

These questions in more technical language are being seriously considered by modern astro-physicists. But Sir James Jeans now reassures us about the "breaking-up" process. In an address before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, according to an abstract published by the Astronomical Society of the Pacific (San Francisco), Sir James takes up this "general breaking-up" process in operation throughout the universe, and admits:

"Not only is the substance of the universe forever being broken into smaller pieces, but these pieces forever tend to scatter farther and farther apart.

"Still more surprizing and sensational is the recent discovery that the largest pieces of the universe—the great nebulæ we have been discussing—are to all appearances engaged in a similar scattering. After the sun's motion has been taken into account, nearly all of the nebulæ appear to be receding from the Galaxy. The last nebula to be investigated at Mount Wilson shows a speed of recession of 12,300 miles a second, its distance as estimated from its faintness being about 105 million light-years.

"On the face of it this looks as tho the whole universe were uniformly expanding, like the surface of a balloon while it is being inflated, with a speed such that it doubles its size every 1,400 million years."

YET the great English scientist comes to the conclusion that the universe is, comparatively, youthful. As quoted in the abstract, Sir James argues:

"If the motions are real, the universe is only at the beginning of its career; as it appears at present to be doubling its size every 1,400 million years, the few doublings which these figures permit can not have occupied more than 10,000 million years at most.

"General calculations on the ages of astronomical bodies point to far longer periods of time than this. The mere act of condensation of the nebulæ was probably a matter of hundreds of thousands of millions of years.

"Spectroscopic double-stars provide further evidence. Observation reveals a complete sequence; it begins with systems which appear to have just broken into two as the result of rotation—pairs of stars describing circular orbits, and almost in contact—and ends with systems in which the two stars are far apart and describing elliptical orbits. Theory suggests that this exactly depicts the evolution of a star which has broken into two as the result of excessive rotation. The stars at the beginning of the sequence are many times more massive than those at the end. It seems likely that the latter must have lost the greater part of their mass in the form of radiation, and to do this would take millions of millions of years.

"Considerations such as these make it very difficult to believe that the universe can be such an ephemeral concern as the apparent speeds of recession of the nebulæ would suggest."

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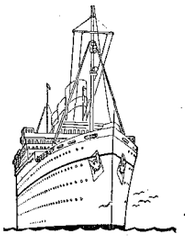
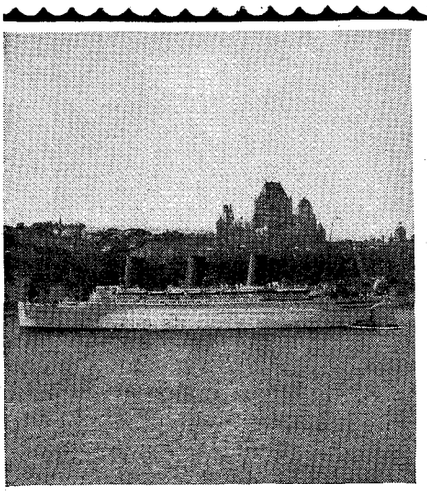
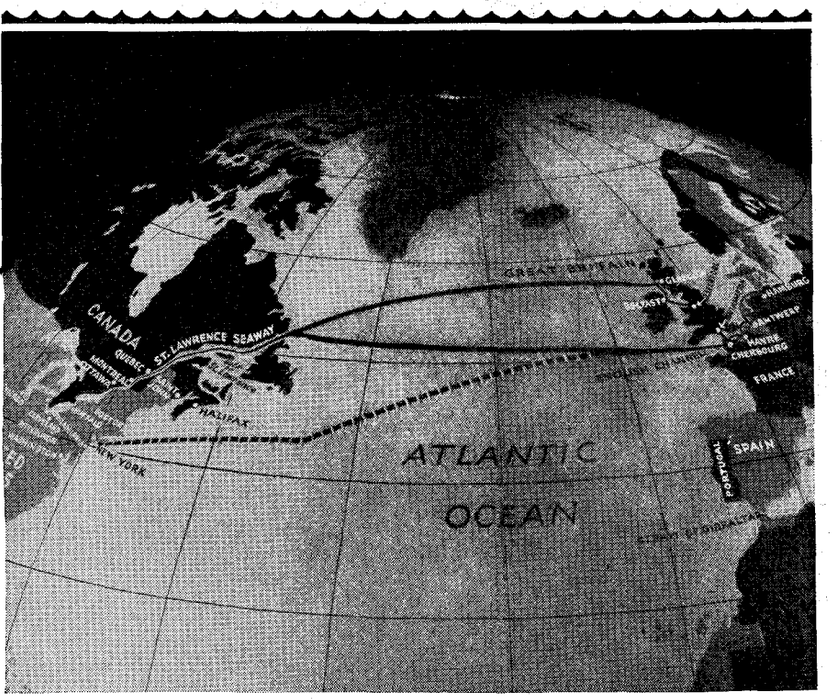


CROW FLIGHT
TO EUROPE





If a Chicago crow were late for a business appointment in London or Paris, he would follow the St. Lawrence Seaway to Belle Isle and fly almost due east to Southampton, Cherbourg. Very close to crow-flight is the track followed by Canadian Pacific's St. Lawrence Fleet of great liners headed by the **Empress of Britain.** ¶ The St. Lawrence Seaway . . . tidal, salt-water . . . cuts out 40% of the usual open-ocean mileage to Europe . . . replaces 2 days of North Atlantic with 2 days of even-keel steaming past Quêbec's fishing villages, Laurentian mountains . . . gives you as little as 3 days, 1½ hours at sea. ¶ Compare the ships, compare the rates. Get the cost from your home to Britain, France, Germany by this shortest route. Information, St. Lawrence booklet from your own agent, or Canadian Pacific: New York: 344 Madison Ave. . . . Chicago: 71 E. Jackson Blvd. . . . San Francisco: 675 Market St. . . . Montreal: Dominion Square Bldg.; 31 other cities in United States and Canada.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

ST. LAWRENCE
SEAWAY

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

De Valera's Battles With Bullets and Ballots

A LEAN, AWKWARD EX-PROFESSOR of mathematics, hatchet-faced and lantern-jawed, was pacing to and fro in a cell of old Lincoln jail.

Outside in the sunlight an Irish laborer was bending over his work; and the warder guarding that side of the prison was eying speculatively two pretty and evidently flirtatious shopgirls passing by.

The workman began to sing. The warder paid no attention. The comely girls were much more interesting to him; and the ballad was in the Gaelic tongue, which he could not understand.

The lank, ungainly prisoner understood, however.

The "song" had not progressed many bars before he ceased his pacing abruptly and listened intently. The exact words of the Gaelic "song" have not been preserved, it seems. But we do know that the workman, who was really a Sinn Feiner in disguise, was telling the prisoner that he and his two friends in the jail would be rescued, that the rear gate of the jail was best suited to this purpose, and that his part was to get hold of a key to this exit and smuggle it out to his friends.

Thus the stage was set for one of the most daring and dramatic jail breaks of the twentieth century—the flight of Eamon de Valera, Sean Milroy, and Sean MacGarry, from Lincoln jail in England in 1919. The trio were imprisoned on charges of plotting further disturbances like the famous Easter rebellion in Dublin in 1916.

Underwood

"Ned of the Hills," Leader of a Nation's Youth

Now, thirteen years later, as President of the Irish Free State, Mr. De Valera is still more or less at odds with Britain.

He is determined to drop the oath of allegiance to the British Government. But his more moderate advisers, while backing him up in this, according to dispatches from Dublin, have had to compel him to adopt a more conciliatory attitude.

The flight of these three Irish prisoners seems more the stuff of the theater than of history, and we are assured that it was one of the late Victor Herbert's ambitions to immortalize it in an opera. For the whole story it is needful to fuse two accounts.

WE turn first to A. Fenner-Brockway, who writes an almost first-hand account in the London *Star*. Mr. Brockway, a former member of Parliament, was confined in the same jail at that time himself—and apparently on charges similar to those against De Valera and his friends. He had the "inside story" of the escape a few days after it occurred. He writes:

Sean Milroy drew an innocent-looking Christmas card and sent it to a friend. It illustrated "Christmas 1917 and Christmas 1918." The former showed a drunken man trying to insert his latch-key in his door, with the caption, "I can't get in." The latter showed a prisoner in a cell, holding a large key, with the words beneath, "I can't get out."

This key was a facsimile of an impression De Valera had succeeded in taking of the master key of the prison!

The card reached Dublin but was regarded only as a joke.

A smuggled message revealed its significance.

A key was made and sent into Lincoln Prison in a cake. It proved too small.

The key was again made and sent, with a file, in another cake. Again it proved a failure.

The next time the key was only sent in rough, and one of the prisoners—De Loughrey—who had a knowledge of the locksmith's art, completed it. This time it fitted.

De Valera and his two comrades let themselves out of the prison hall at dusk. They made their way to a door in the wall at the back of the prison, and let themselves into a large potato field, surrounded with barbed wire, not difficult to break through. It was not until nearly ten that their absence was discovered.

So much of the story I learned within a few days. What had happened outside the prison I only heard when, five months later, I was released.

The collaborating mind outside the prison was that of Michael Collins. It was he who finally interpreted the card, it was he who iced the cake which contained the key, it was he who met the prisoners outside the gate in the back wall, and motored them away to hiding.

The escape nearly failed at the last moment. After dark on the day arranged, Collins and two of his colleagues crossed the field at the rear of the prison.

They signaled their presence to the prisoners inside by flashing a lamp, and De Valera responded by lighting matches at a window.

Collins had brought a duplicate of the master key with him and, at the appointed time, he inserted it in the lock of the first of the two prison doors—a large gate with iron bars.

When he turned the key, however, it broke off! At the same moment the inner door opened, and the rescue party could see De Valera, MacGarry, and Milroy on the other side.

But between the rescuers and prisoners stood the iron bars with the broken key in the lock of the gate!

The rescuers were in despair. Collins exclaimed in a heart-broken voice:

"I've broken the key in the lock, Dev."

De Valera uttered an ejaculation of dismay, but quickly thrust his own key in the lock from the other side.

Luck was on his side. He succeeded in pushing out the broken key with his own. The gate was open!

ADDITIONAL details are included in a copyrighted biographical sketch of De Valera written by Milton Bronner for the Newspaper Enterprise Association and quoted from the New York *World-Telegram*. Thus—

The sentries at the rear of the prison were a grave menace to the plans of the committee. So a telegram was sent to Dublin for two highly cultured young women, both university graduates, who arrayed themselves as shopgirls and came to Lincoln.

"The girls deliberately set out to flirt with the soldiers, and soon came to know most of the guards," Sean O'Cealligh [a friend of De Valera] related. "De Valera was informed by code in a letter that February 3 was the date set for his escape. The attempt was to be made when the prisoners were taken to the rear yard at 4 P. M. for their three-hour exercise period.

"In the dusk, shortly after 4 o'clock, the girls appeared and enticed the guards from the rear of the prison as far as possible. Then two Sinn Feiners cut a path through the barbed wire."

Next came the unlocking of the door, which nearly failed, as

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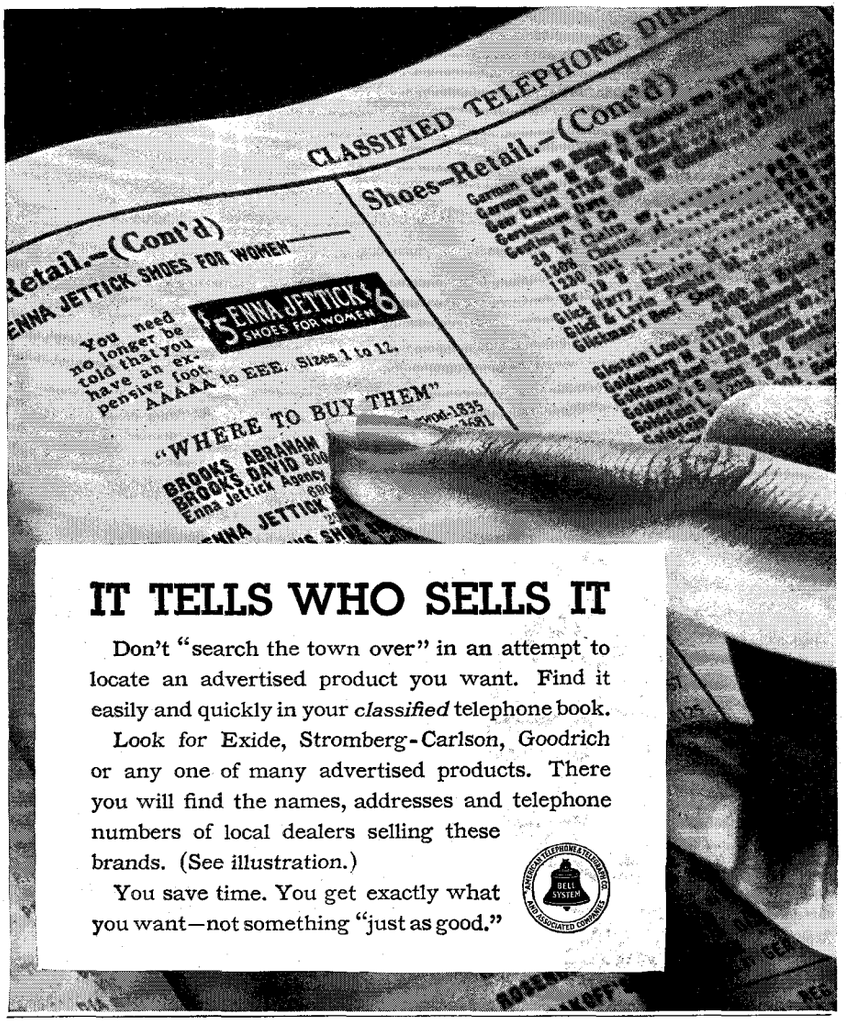
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You save time. You get exactly what you want—not something "just as good."

Why spend money on screens every spring

Screens that rust require frequent painting, and must be repaired... or replaced... every few years.

ANACONDA from mine to consumer

...when Screens of Anaconda Bronze Wire cost only 50 cents more per window?

Bronze screens actually save money, because Bronze is strengthened copper ...it can never rust. Conservatively stated, the life of Bronze screening is limited *only by accidental breakage.*

So, this spring, why not do away with your annual expense for painting, patching and repairing by rescreening with cloth woven from Anaconda Bronze Wire? Write for our booklet "Screens That Meet the Test." Address The American Brass Company, Department "L", Waterbury, Conn.

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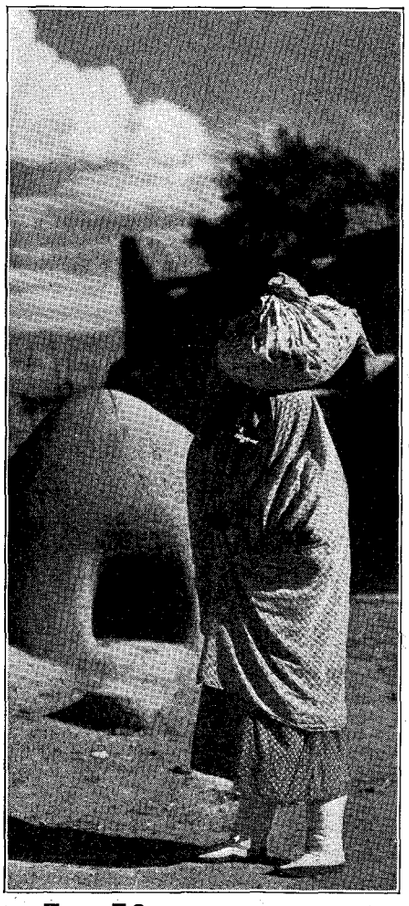

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● The trip of all trips in the Far West. Thousands have made it and have written letters telling how much they enjoyed it and how unique it really is. You, too, will say it is the best part of your vacation.

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Investigating Investigators in Kentucky

THE big bus pulled over the saddle of historic, picturesque Cumberland Gap, crossing the State line between Tennessee and Kentucky.

It stopt. Its progress was barred by a "reception committee" of 200 Kentuckians.

The 200 surrounded the bus and its forty young men and women passengers, students of Eastern colleges, who had come to investigate reports of starvation among jobless Bell and Harlan County miners, and reported denial of the right of free speech to those who have criticized conditions.

The 200 Kentuckians, who regarded the students as meddlers and Communists, forced the bus to the side of the road. They crowded about and voiced strenuous indignation at the "intruders." So the reports run.

Racial and political epithets flew. There were other cries.

"Send 'em back!"

"Fetch 'em out!"

"What you need," yelled one of the 200 at a young man in the bus, "is a bullet between the eyes!"

Fists were shaken, say some versions, firearms displayed, blows struck.

The words "shoot" and "kill" were heard.

BUT the reported disorder, the angry milling about the bus, did not continue unabated or undirected. A slender, dark young man, Prosecutor Walter B. Smith of Bell County, took command of the situation, as Ben Robertson, Jr., relates in the New York *Herald Tribune:*

"You've come to Kentucky to investigate us," he began, addressing the bus riders. "So we're going to investigate you."

While the crowd, with clenched fists and menacing manner, prest close about the bus, Mr. Smith shot his questions at them.

"Who are you?

"Do you believe in God?

"Have you anything to do with the Communist party?"

Rob Hall, of Columbia University, head of the delegation, was about to reply, but the crowd was so noisy that Mr. Smith decided to hold the hearing in the county court in Middleboro, Kentucky.

Convoyed by the crowd, which was growing every minute, the bus came into Middleboro, three miles from the State line, and the young men and women were herded into the courtroom.

The students asked if they were under arrest. Mr. Smith said they were being investigated.

They demanded, as American citizens, the services of a lawyer. Hall suggested that Dr. John R. Neal, of Covington, Kentucky, represent them. Mr. Smith said that it would take some time for Dr. Neal to arrive, and asked Hall if he wanted to wait in jail.

"Certainly," Hall replied. "If that's the way you do in Kentucky, I will go to jail before I surrender my rights."

"All right, Mr. Hall," replied the attorney. "I think you can get your wish."

One after another, the students, girls and boys together, said they would prefer jail under the circumstances. Several of them, "speaking as American citizens," spoke their minds about Mr. Smith and his conduct. The crowd muttered, but the students stuck by their guns.

Keystone

A Flash From the "Battle" of Cumberland Gap

THEN Mr. Smith continued his exposition of how Kentuckians of Harlan and Bell Counties feel toward their "investigators." He told the students, as reported by the Pineville (Ky.) *Sun:*

"We have good reason to believe that you people have been incited to come here for no good purpose.

"You have sounded your trumpets before you on the specious claims of your 'liberty' of free speech and free press.

"You seem to have forgotten that we have some liberties and rights to protect. Over against your self-constituted uninvited commission to come here on your claim of rights and protection to wield your alien propaganda, we interpose our rights—our rights vested in our property, our

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INSTANTLY Tonight ..This Drugless Way

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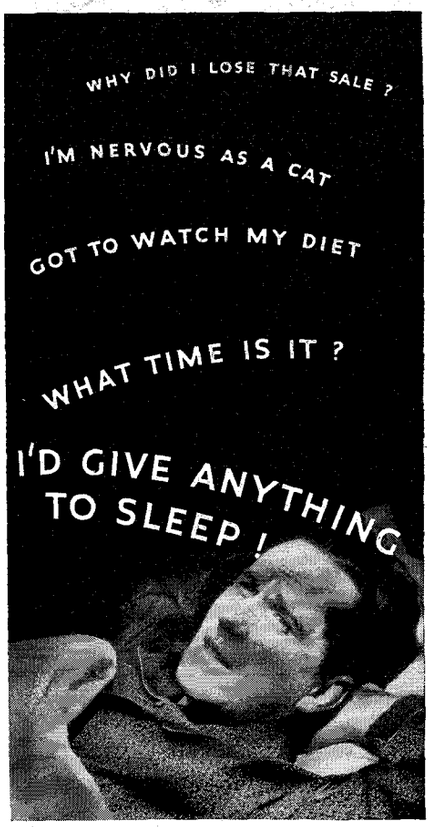
8 Hours Sound Sleep Tonight . . . New Energy Tomorrow



NO NEED TO ENDURE NERVE WRACKING HOURS OF THIS

HERE'S a way to get 8 full hours of sound sleep tonight—entirely without drugs.

It is a delicious food-drink that not only brings you restful sleep tonight—but, taken regularly, restores your natural tendency to sleep soundly *every night.*

Its unique properties rebuild your tissues while you sleep. In the morning you awaken clear eyed and *fresh.* Your nerves are vastly more calm.

For this discovery greatly multiplies your ability to recover from fatigue. And enables you to "come back" far more quickly when you're tired.

The name of this remarkable food-drink is *Ovaltine.* Originally discovered in Switzerland, it is now made in America according to the original Swiss formula.

How It Combats The 3 Causes of Sleeplessness

Probably the 3 most common causes of sleeplessness are: (1) brain congestion (2) digestive unrest (3) nervous irritability. Whether you suffer from one or from all three, Ovaltine brings you sleep.

First: Ovaltine, when taken as a warm drink at bedtime, tends to draw excess blood away from the head. And combats congestion in brain capillaries. So the mind is "conditioned" for sleep.

Second: Ovaltine corrects digestive unrest by gently stimulating and aiding digestive processes. And it contains a remarkable food property, called *diastase,* which has the power to digest the starch content of other foods in the stomach. Thus it lifts a great burden from your digestive organs. And helps your stomach "rest."

Third: Ovaltine combats nervous irritability by supplying important calcium to the system under the most favorable conditions to promote calcium metabolism and provide favorable calcium balance in the blood. Phosphorus is supplied (in its food form—lecithin), a vital element of nerve and brain tissue. A cup of Ovaltine, in fact, provides, in easily digested and rapidly assimilated form, the food elements necessary for rebuilding nerve, brain and muscle tissues while you sleep.

Begin Tonight

So say "goodbye" to sleepless nights. Get acquainted with Ovaltine this very night—and see how quickly you sleep.

As you continue to take Ovaltine, note the permanent benefits it brings. Observe how quickly you fall asleep *every* night. See how resistance to fatigue is built up—how "staying power" multiplies.

That's why millions take it *night after night,* largely on physicians' advice.

But don't judge Ovaltine merely by what is claimed for it. *Try it and see for yourself.*

'Phone your druggist or grocer for a tin of Ovaltine today. You will sleep more soundly than you have, probably, in weeks and months.

NOTE: ***Thousands of nervous people, men and women, are using Ovaltine to restore vitality when fatigued. During the World War, medical authorities made it a standard ration for invalid, nerve-shattered soldiers. It is also highly recommended by physicians for nervous, underweight children—for nursing mothers and the aged.*** 897-R

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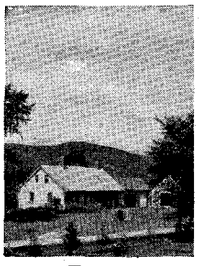


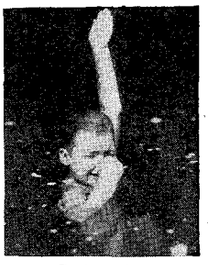
Farms

Golf

Canoeing

Hiking

Boating



Swimming

There's everything in Maine you could wish for a healthful, happy, out-of-doors vacation. Mail the coupon now for full information—and come.

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gone to Kentucky to investigate. But like the students they were met with hostility.

Present conditions in Kentucky grow, we are told, out of the boom which shortly after the war drew many miners to that region. The boom has collapsed, and now there is not enough work to go around. Thousands are in want.

Attempts have been made by Communists to organize the workers, and hostility to this social theory has roused the rest of the citizens to fight it with all their might. They regard Dreiser, Frank, and the students as "Reds."

More successful in viewing conditions was an enterprising reporter, Robert Talley, representing Newspaper Enterprise Association. In a series of copyrighted articles he tells us:

Ninety per cent. of the coal operators here have gone broke, or are as good as broke.

They are trying to sell coal that costs $1.25 a ton to produce, on a flooded market, where it is going begging at $1 a ton, as against $10 for this same coal a few years ago.

Miners are working three or four days a week, drawing from $2 to $3 per day in company scrip, not in cash, and are compelled to purchase all supplies from company stores at a price which operators admit represents sufficient profit to the operators to help absorb the deficit represented in the sale of the coal.

If you were a Kentucky miner to-day, continues Mr. Talley, before you could draw any part of your earnings "you would have to accumulate enough for the mining company you worked for to make the following cuts":

Approximately $5 a month rent for a company-owned house.

Two dollars a month ($1 if unmarried) for the company's doctor, which you pay whether you are sick or well.

One dollar and fifty cents a month for coal to heat your home and cook your food, the rate being the same winter and summer.

Fifty cents a month for blacksmithing your tools.

There are at least 10,000 men, women, and children on the relief lists in Bell and Harlan counties to-day.

Local agencies have raised, this year, $32,000 in the two counties—Pineville, with a population of 3,600, raised $6,000—and are being helped indirectly by the Red Cross. Red Cross chapters in various cities make up carloads of provisions and ship them in here, independent of the national organization.

From Mrs. Antoinette Low Hutchinson, in direct charge of distribution at the Pineville relief station, the writer obtained an estimate of what a $2 weekly food allowance will buy:

One 25-pound sack of meal, 45 cents; one 24-pound sack of flour, 55 cents; two pounds lard, 20 cents; two pounds side meat, 20 cents; five pounds beans, 25 cents; two pounds sugar, 12 cents; one pound coffee, 15 cents.

As a result of these conditions, and out-of-the-State criticism of them, Mr. Talley tells us, there has been "suspension of all rights and all liberties."

The hostile attitude toward the investigators has been widely criticized and denounced, even in Kentucky papers. The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, for example, remarks that "there was ample warrant for the fear that the appearance and activities of this group in Bell County might endanger the peace, but it would have been better to wait until this fear had been justified by the actions of the students or of the Bell Countians who resented their mission, before taking any steps to effect the departure of the unwelcome visitors."

While *The Nation* asks:

What is going on in Kentucky, anyway? If it is a part of the United States, as we have always been led to believe, why should not a group of persons from another part of the United States enter it unchallenged?

Many outsiders believe, after reading the newspapers for the last few months, that what is in effect a civil war between operators and miners is going on in the State.

What is the State of Kentucky or its Governor, Mr. Ruby Laffoon, or the armed deputies in Bell and Harlan counties, meeting with a gun any stranger who would like to see things for himself, doing to correct this impression?

Opposed to these outside views is the attitude of the county, already noted in the remarks of Mr. Smith. And Herndon Evans in the Pineville *Sun* adds:

Pineville has been patient with each successive group of investigators. Patience is about exhausted.

Unfavorable publicity, loss of business, misrepresentation, financial loss through outside meddling, all have been taking their toll of Pineville's patience and good-nature. We are not alarmists, and we are hospitable down here, but we know when we've had enough.

Tests for Tortoises

An imposing event, in which 341 automobiles competed in a slow driving race, recently took place at a motor rally in England, says a New York *Evening Post* editorial, which continues:

The cars were driven over a hundred-yard stretch of road at the slowest possible speed without actually stopping, and the palm went to the car which showed the best ability at crawling.

It was won by an automobile which managed to keep up a rate of half a mile an hour without letting its engine go completely dead.

This is a welcome innovation to the usual speed tests and one which places no less a strain upon car and driver than the usual races.

We should like to see it tried in this country.

Traffic has given American motorists a good deal of practise in this kind of driving and we feel confident that the British record of half a mile an hour could be broken.

What this country needs is a Sir Malcolm Campbell who can drive his car on Miami Beach at a quarter of a mile an hour.

Here is a challenge for the new automobile models now going on the market.

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Breaking a Ten-Year Record for Devil-Fish

FIVE THOUSAND pounds of devil-fish pitted its huge strength against the twenty-horse-power motor of a cruiser, six determined fishermen spoiling for a fight, and a bewildering array of ropes and harpoons.

The devil-fish lost. But in losing it provided Fort Lauderdale, Florida, which is blasé in the matter of fish stories, with one of the thrills of the season, according to a report from that resort to the magazine section of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

Fort Lauderdale, we read, "has seen so many ocean creatures, big and dangerous, grotesque and rare, that the landing of such things as a 500-pound shark, or a huge barracuda, jewfish, or grouper is nothing to get excited about any more."

But Capt. Jay Gould came into port the other day with something different—"a devil-fish so gigantic that a crane owned by the city was required to lift it from the water. The giant ray, it was estimated, weighed more than 5,000 pounds, and it had been overcome only after a fight of three and a half hours, in which it dragged the cruiser five miles against the pull of the boat's twenty-horse-power engine. It was the prize devil-fish of the last ten years."

Of the fight that ended in the capture, we read:

> The monster was encountered less than an hour's run from port. Gould's cruiser, the *Let's-Go-Two*, had set out that morning for the Gulf Stream fishing grounds.
>
> On board, in addition to the captain, were O. A. Porter of Indianapolis, Clayton A. Rugg and his son, Clayton, Jr., Elmer L. Johnson of Jamestown, New York, and Albert P. Fritz of Hollywood.
>
> They were looking for fish which would give them a bit of a fight.
>
> As the boat sped along over the smooth sea, a commotion in the water attracted Gould's attention. At first he thought it was a whale, but on approaching, found the fuss was made by two devil-fish, swimming side by side.
>
> To those looking over the side of the boat into the clear water it appeared as if the bottom of the ocean were moving off in a gigantic shadow, which resembled a great bird flapping its wings and swinging its long, thin tail as it flew along.
>
> Gould quickly harpooned one of the fish, whereupon the wounded monster struck out in the general direction of Spain, carried out 600 feet of line—and kept on going when the limit of the line was reached. The half-inch rope had snapt.

THEN they went after devil-fish number two. One of the men, *The Post-Dispatch* relates, "stood in the bow of the boat and made a cast with his fishing tackle. A hook sank into one of the fins on the side of the creature's yard-wide mouth." Then, we are told:

> The hook was evidently embedded in such tender flesh that the captive did not have the courage to pull away, for the

WHERE
to go?
WHAT
will it cost?

WHAT BROUGHT 3 MILLION people here last year? What robust recreation would *you* enjoy this summer in New England—where vacation-variety is so famous, so economical?

YOU ARE INVITED to write for a new and profusely illustrated book that reveals all. It's authentic. It's dependable. It's a fascinating book filled with the lure and lore of New England's famous summertime enjoyment—for all the family. Covers every type of vacation and recreation-region in 6 famous seashore and mountain states. *Send for it.* It's the answer to questions of *where*, *why* and *how much*—for all sorts of interesting people.

THREE MILLION VACATIONS IN
NEW ENGLAND
NEW ENGLAND COUNCIL
Statler Building, Boston, Mass.
Send me FREE official 1932 VACATIONS book, D-1. Also, map-folder on Total Eclipse of the Sun, visible in U. S. *only in New England.*

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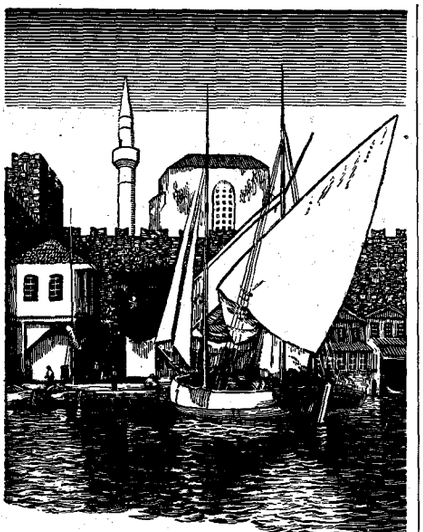

RHODES... AEGEAN ISLE

TRIPOLI... ANCIENT COLONY OF

ITALY

FOUGHT for by a thousand forgotten captains — guarded by the Knights of St. John — sold up by the Saracens . . . Rhodes remains unviolated despite her scars, a monument to days when the bearing of arms was a holy and consuming flame.

Come this year! And see Tripoli too, which the same stern Knights ruled for a time. Once a nest of pirates . . . it is now a flowering oasis-town of minarets and flat roofs. Come for the Samples Fair of Tripoli—open until May 12th—and mingle with connoisseurs of the world at an event of prime cultural and commercial interest. Reduced transportation rates are in effect for the duration of the Fair.

Let us help you plan such a trip on your visit abroad in cooperation with your tourist agent. This office is operated for that purpose by the Royal Italian Government on a non-commercial basis—offering advice and information on travel itineraries, hotels and local attractions throughout Italy and her colonies. All services are gratis. Write today for large illustrated books on Italy, Tripoli and Rhodes.

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ITALIAN TOURIST INFORMATION OFFICE

745 Fifth Avenue, New York City

fisherman was able to hold the ray and "play" it for twenty-five minutes.

By that time Captain Gould had fastened the broken harpoon line to a steel shark hook and had tied on the anchor line.

The shark hook was dragged over the stern until it entered the devil-fish's mouth. Then, with a jerk, Gould set the hook in one of the immense flippers, snubbed the line to a deck-post and sent the boat full speed ahead.

The pull of the line turned the captive over on its back, fastening the anchor line in a half-hitch about its body.

Maddened, the monster whirled to right itself and started seaward, dragging the boat, stern first and against the power, for fully five miles.

Steel-jacketed bullets from Captain Gould's high-powered rifle finally sapped the strength of the monster and the boat's engine slowed, then checked the race. The fight had lasted three and one-half hours.

The huge carcass slowly settled into the depths, and the combined strength of the five men and young Rugg was needed to prevent it from sinking to the bottom.

After the boat reached port, seamen and engineers worked all night trying to raise the devil-fish from the water to the exhibition racks. Block and tackle didn't budge it. The derrick on a workboat only got the body far enough out to crush a section of the dock and railing.

Then, in the morning, a Fort Lauderdale city crane, using chains instead of ropes, brought the monster up into full view.

Making Bad Bears Behave

THE bandit bears of Yellowstone National Park have been shocked into propriety by a clever scientific ruse which is the subject of an editorial note in *The Sportsman*.

It seems, we read, "that traps had been placed in a number of streams to impound fish ascending the streams to the spawning grounds and thus to secure plenty of eggs for restocking purposes." However:

The results were disappointing. Plenty of fish were seen traveling up-stream, but the traps remained empty.

Finally, the park naturalists decided that the fish were being systematically looted from the traps by bears.

Now, bears are sacred animals in the National Park, and some scheme had to be devised which would teach them how wicked it was to steal, without seriously injuring them.

The fish-traps were accordingly enclosed in a fence of wire screening about three feet high.

Inside this and about one inch away from it, the hatchery men strung a single strand of heavy copper wire. This was connected with two large storage batteries, hidden in a near-by box, in such a way that when the wire screening was pushed against the copper wire an electric contact was made.

The fact that the bear had to stand in water to reach the trap assured a "ground" for the electric current through the animal. This current, while not strong enough to injure them, made them swear off trap-looting forever.

Within a week after the shocking apparatus was installed, the traps were full of fish, and there will be plenty of eggs for restocking the lakes and streams.

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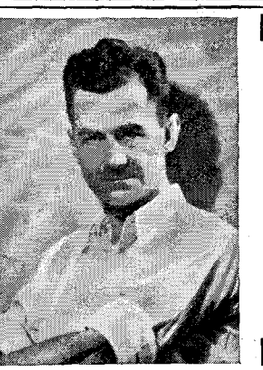

Lowell Thomas

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The Literary Digest

War correspondent, cowpuncher, editor, college professor, Arctic explorer, discoverer of "Lawrence of Arabia"; appointed by President Wilson as special representative to Europe during the War; accompanied the Prince of Wales on his India trip; has made over four thousand platform appearances—and is now engaged by the "Digest" exclusively to tell you what is happening throughout the world. Don't miss this program!

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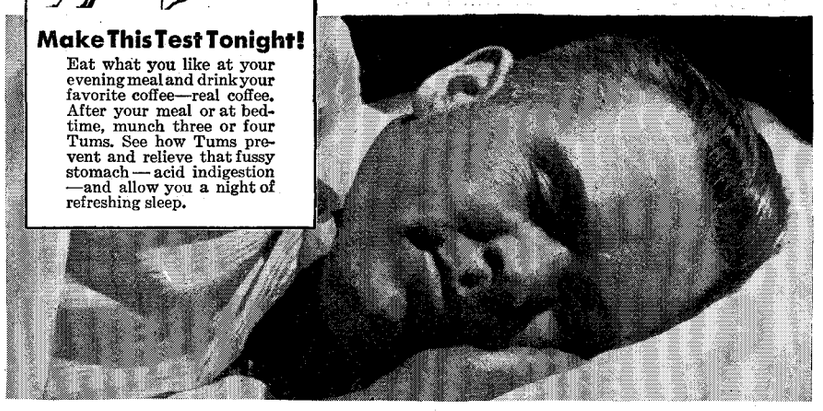
Make This Test Tonight!

Eat what you like at your evening meal and drink your favorite coffee—real coffee. After your meal or at bedtime, munch three or four Tums. See how Tums prevent and relieve that fussy stomach—acid indigestion—and allow you a night of refreshing sleep.



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Tums—a delightful new antacid mint—counteract acid, dispel gas. You will be surprised how much better you sleep by eating them after your evening meal. If you are like many other people you will find you can drink real coffee with no bad after-effects. If you suffer with acid indigestion, heartburn, sour stomach or gas at any time, you will find quick relief in Tums. Eat three or four just like candy—after meals or whenever you are distressed. They come in rolls, handy to carry in pocket or purse. Learn how you can eat and smoke what you like and drink coffee or tea without upset stomach. Get a roll of Tums at any drug store today—only 10 cents.

Even if you have a FUSSY STOMACH

You can now eat a real meal without suffering with *Acid Indigestion, Heartburn, Gas*—just eat a few TUMS—Quick, Sure relief—only 10 cents.

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Motordom's Spring Drive for Prosperity

ON THE WAR-PATH!

That's where the automobile industry is this spring, leading the fight against depression, with a great chorus of editorial applause roaring up from every city in the land.

"Whatever power lies with man to reverse the psychology of fear and the contraction of public buying by appeals to the eye, ear, and nose, and, in some instances, to the palate," has, in the words of a Chicago *Journal of Commerce* writer, been demonstrated by leading automobile manufacturers in recent days. The great campaign of exhibitions, advertising, publicity, bargain prices, is led by General Motors, Ford, and Chrysler with all the smaller units of the industry doing their share.

This drive by concerns which represent 26 per cent. of the industry of the country should, in the Atlanta *Constitution's* opinion, awaken our people from their dollar lethargy. "If the man who has money does not buy a car it will not be the fault of the automobile manufacturers," remarks *The Economist* (Chicago). Certainly, says the Syracuse *Post-Standard*, this is "putting a wallop in business." To-day, declares the St. Paul *News*, "the motor-car industry is making its greatest bid for public favor, and upon its success may well depend the spur to industrial activity which means the beginning of the end of the depression." Here, says the Boston *News Bureau*, "is a joint appeal and assurance directed toward what has been a timid and apathetic public; it is framed and timed by master marketers in each case." And such quotation might go on indefinitely.

Nothing Like a Good Push to Start a Reluctant Motor

—Spencer in the Omaha "World-Herald."

In Detroit, writes Chris Sinsabaugh to the New York *Times*, a great change is taking place; "the automobile industry has begun to move at a feverish pace reminiscent of those climactic days of 1929."

Readers now, of course, know all about the Ford program with the new eight-cylinder car selling down in the same price class with the cheapest fours and sixes. They know about the great General Motors exhibition in fifty-five cities, and the price cuts on the low-price Chevrolet. They know all about Chrysler's improved Plymouth. And, incidentally, the two Ford cars, the Plymouth, and the Chevrolet are the principal contenders for the mass motor market in 1932. Now, says the Detroit writer just quoted, "the fight is out in the open; and what a fight Detroit knows it will be!"

RIGHT close behind come the others—Studebaker, with its "Call of the Open Road Week" and its slogan, "A New car is a badge of honor," and special advertising by radio and the printed word, by such firms as Packard, Hudson, Nash, Auburn, Graham-Paige, Hupmobile, Willys-Overland, Reo, and the rest.

All over the country other trades are cooperating, giving space to automobile displays, and bankers and brokers commend the enterprise of the great motor magnates.

Let us hear from President Hoover:

The motor manufacturing companies have all launched their spring models. There is nothing that provides wide-spread employment more than automobile construction. Every person contemplating buying a new car this year can make a real contribution to employment by putting in his order now, even tho he does not take immediate delivery.

REPRESENTING the whole motor industry, Vice-President Alfred Reeves of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, says:

There has been too great readiness to accept things as they are, and too much hesitation by people with money to spend it for things they need. Many of those able to buy are fast realizing that the shabby suit and antiquated automobile in their case are badges of stupidity rather than badges of honor.

Henry Ford, who speaks of himself as "just one concern doing our best to start business under present conditions," declares his belief that "there is field enough for any article worth the money." It seems to Mr. Ford "a waste of time to have to urge people to buy in this country," and that the manufacturer's business "is to make something so good at a price so low that they can not help buying."

The great General Motors program of simultaneous exhibits in the chief cities of the country is characterized by President Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., as "a direct and aggressive attack upon existing psychology." Mr. Sloan thinks that too many people have been preferring "to wait for miracles to happen, and do nothing." In his opinion it is this state of mind which has prolonged our present economic uncertainty. And "when it changes we are bound to start upward." The General Motors program is declared to be "conclusive evidence of the faith we have in the future of business." As Mr. Sloan concluded this press interview:

The United States is distinctly fortunate. We have plants which are better equipped and more up to date than those of any other nation, and which are ready to produce. We have the raw materials which go into that production. We have millions of intelligent and industrious men and women who want to work and provide for themselves and their dependents. The principal problem is to put these various elements together. A change in psychology should accomplish much. My company is doing its share toward the return of prosperity.

SAID Walter P. Chrysler in offering his new Plymouth: "It is my opinion that the automobile industry as a whole has never offered such values to the public."

Wall Street is naturally interested. A statement from M. J. Meehan & Company is quoted in *The Wall Street Journal:*

All industry is so interrelated that improvement in one line quickly spreads to others. In the absence of new products or activities, reliance must be put on replacement demand as consumers' stocks wear out. Shoes and textiles have already shown an upturn but the total dollar amount of the output of these industries is inadequate to turn decisively the general situation.

The motor industry holds out more promise. As an example of the possible replacement demand, there is the estimate that at least 3,250,000 old Ford Model T cars are still in service. None are less than five years old, and the average is at least seven or eight. Other cars now in service are so worn out that the upkeep is as great as the cost of replacement with a newer car. The motor industry affects a large number of people. It uses large quantities of steel, copper, nickel, rubber, and other materials,

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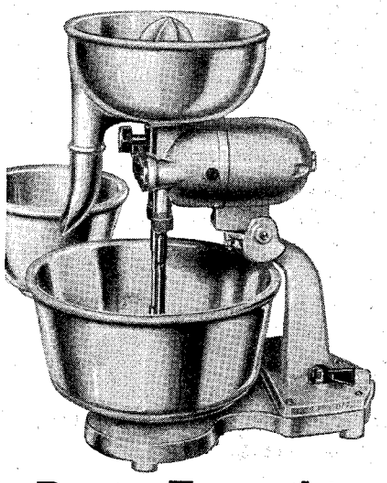

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The Master Food Mixer

Mashes and whips potatoes, turnips, squash—mixes meat loaf, fruit cake—whips cream, icings—beats eggs, batters—juices oranges, lemons—blends mayonnaise—mixes drinks.

No need to turn motor upside down to use this juicer.

You won't wish for "extra help" with a Mixmaster in your kitchen. It does the work for you—so quickly and so much better you'll be amazed.

Mixmaster is the powerful, sturdy, EASY-TO-USE food mixer. It goes to work instantly without bothersome adjusting—requires no holding or turning at any time. You get just twice as much done because Mixmaster leaves you free for other things. No more messy hands, clutter of dirty dishes, aching arms and wrists. It's the perfect electric helpmate. The beautiful opaque green bowls turn themselves, and the juicer fits on top of the motor—it's always ready. An automatic salad oil dripper blends perfect mayonnaise. The powerful 4-speed motor is master of every mixing task.

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Motor tilts back—removes or replaces a bowl at any time

MIXMASTER *is one of*

THE BEST Sunbeam ELECTRIC APPLIANCES MADE

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Shorter Sermons and More Worship

(Continued from page 22)

But if these times require shorter sermons, they require, too, cautions the Schenectady *Union Star*, no less than in frontier days, sermons filled with fire and force and conviction.

"We do not recall a period in a century of history," says *The Union Star*, "when preachers ought to be more positive for righteousness, when the morals of the nation required more toning up, when crime was so rampant, and when respectable citizens have sat so complacently by, either too weak or too indifferent to do anything about it; and from all sides we hear the warning that, unless something is done, the country is doomed. Preachers may seek brevity, but they must not sacrifice power and fearless directness."

The Jew as the Villain of the Christian Drama

JEWS are "the villains of the drama of Salvation."

And to the rôle they played in the tragedy leading to Golgotha, says H. M. Kallen, a Jewish writer, is owing all the persecution under which they have suffered. He believes that only a revision of Christian doctrine can put a stop to anti-Jewish prejudice.

The theory has been rejected by Christian writers, and a Roman Catholic answers Mr. Kallen, who is a member of the faculty of the New School for Social Research, editor of the works of William James, and the author of several books, among them, "Why Religion?"

"Christianity and anti-Semitism," writes Mr. Kallen in *Opinion*, a journal of Jewish life and letters, "imply each other. Anti-Semitism is involved by the doctrine and discipline of the Christian system." He is addressing himself to the Protestant message of Christmas, 1931, urging upon Christians everywhere "the cultivation of understanding, appreciation, and good-will toward the Jewish people, to whom we owe so much," and "the removal of anti-Jewish prejudices and their consequences."

"To reject and to condemn anti-Semitism requires a transmutation and revaluation of Christian attitudes and teaching," maintains Mr. Kallen:

> For these impose anti-Semitism, because of the status they assign the Jews in the mystery of the redemption. Jewry is given a central and devilish rôle in this mystery; and the Christian generations first learn about Jews and Jewry as the enactors of this rôle. . . .
>
> The Gospel in which they so figure [as villains] was carried to the farthermost corner of the European world. It became a part of the cultural inheritance of all the races of Europe, imparted equally to peer and to peasant. Nowhere in Europe could there be a village to whose inhabitants the word Jew did not denote the Rejected People who had once been chosen, who had denied the Saviour and crucified Him, who were thus the enemies of God and of mankind.

ACKNOWLEDGING "the graciousness and generosity of the aspiration" of the Christmas message, "one awaits with considerable curiosity," says Mr. Kallen, "the publication of the specific program which will enact it into a fact."

"But it is not true that the Jew, as such, is the 'villain' in the Christian drama," replied one who signs himself "The Pilgrim" in *America*, Roman Catholic weekly. "The Gospel story clearly distinguishes between the political leaders of the Jewish nation, at the time of Christ, who misled the populace, and the people themselves."

Repeating his discussion of the same point with Rabbi Philip S. Bernstein, who also demanded that the Gospels be revised, The Pilgrim continues:

> Is, however, the Rabbi or any one else obliged to admit that if the facts of Christ's life and death, as recorded in the Gospels, are true, then the "full moral guilt for the worst crime in history falls squarely on the Jewish people"?
>
> The Gospel account does not confine the blame of Christ's death to the Jews. It is shared by the Roman Government, as represented by Pontius Pilate, who is by no means depicted therein, as Rabbi Bernstein seems to think, as "so innocent, so gentle, and so just." "Suffered under Pontius Pilate" is an article of the Christian creed. Christ was put to death by the world of His day.
>
> The Jewish people are shown as a kindly enough crowd—witness the events of Palm Sunday. But they were misled and inspired with fanaticism by their leaders as the youth of Soviet Russia are thus inspired to-day.
>
> They were exonerated from a full share in the formal guilt of their leaders by the express words of Jesus Christ, when He exclaimed: "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do!"

WE are reminded that "the Gospel enshrines Nicodemus and Joseph of Arimathea along with its Annas and Caiaphas; and Christian hands have passed down through the ages the glories of the Jewish race."

Observing that another Jewish rabbi has said that "the distinguishing mark of the Jews and Judaism to-day is neither racial nor national, but religious," The Pilgrim concludes his reply to Mr. Kallen:

> Under the religious scheme of things, Jew and Christian agree that the Jewish people are somehow, in some way, part of a great Divinely planned destiny, tho they differ as to the Jew's relation to it. Such an idea Mr. Kallen would appear to wish to break down altogether.
>
> But if he does, if the Jew is reduced to being a mere biological, evolutionary phenomenon, how does he remain a Jew at all? Purely racial origins are as flimsy as the astrologer's horoscopes. Christianity attaches the note of tragedy to the Jewish people, but at least in its belief it keeps them a Jewish people. And I think that even Mr. Kallen would agree that it is better to be regarded by some persons as a bit tragic, than not to exist at all.

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‹RAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

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s concerning the correct use of words for this column, alls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

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locus.—"W. D. O'R.," St. Albans, L. I., N. Y.—The plural form of the Latin word *locus* may be *loci* or *loca*. *Loci* designates single places, while *loca* designates places connected with each other, as a country or region. The Anglicized meaning of this word, in the plural number, has been restricted to the Latin meaning of the plural form *loci*, which is the only form recorded in the English language since 1727.

mad.—"G. H. H.," Houston, Tex.—*Mad* is used for "angry" by the careless or the indifferent, and is a colloquialism not in vogue among persons who use refined diction. *Mad* may, however, be used correctly to designate a condition of overmastering emotion, intense excitement, or infatuation due to grief, terror, or jealousy; as *mad* with grief; *mad* with terror. Formerly used correctly as a synonym for "angry," it is now used only colloquially in this sense. *Mad*, in the present day, denotes a species of insanity.

muchly.—"C. M. W.," Crisfield, Md.—In the sentence submitted, "He was *muchly* concerned," this form is obsolete or slang in *modern* use. *Muchly* has been correctly used for "chiefly," as, "I took the place *muchly* for its water-power." It is used now only humorously.

number: cardinal or ordinal; she.—"J. F.," New York City.—(1) In regard to the use of the *ordinal* or *cardinal number* in letter dates, the modern tendency is to be brief. Banks go out of their way in drafting checks and notes to omit the connectives, and so instead of our getting "five thousand three hundred *and* sixty dollars," we get "five thousand three hundred sixty dollars." If this practise is approved in commercial establishments, then the use of *cardinal numbers* is to be preferred over *ordinal numbers*. There is no rule about it. It is a matter of style generally dictated by the office, and followed by employees according to regulation. In England the ordinal *numbers* are preferred, and so *March 1st* is met far more frequently than *March 1*.

(2) The pronoun *she* is invariably used instead of it, when referring to inanimate articles, merely because the female sex is conventionally attributed to the thing to which it is applied. This conventional use has been applied to a *ship* or *boat*, a *cannon*, *carriage*, *gun*, *tool*, or other *utensil*, and occasionally even to other things. The practise is very old, and may be said to date from the 14th century. In the dialect of Lincolnshire, the feminine pronouns *she* and *her* have been used for such things as *church-bells*, *ovens*, *pianos*, etc. Abstractions personified as feminine include the *soul*, the *city*, the *church*, the *country*, the *army*, the *state*, etc. Neutral objects considered as feminine include the *moon*, the *planets* that are named after the *goddesses*, *rivers*, the *sea*, *trees*, etc. The use appears to have arisen out of dialect speech and is arbitrary.

or, nor.—"L. G. K.," Richmond, Va.—"The conjunction *neither* must take as its correlative *nor;* when *not* is used, either *or* or *nor* may follow, but with difference of meaning, *nor* being more strongly adversative; as, Will he *not* come *or* send (one or the other)? but, Will he *not* come *nor* send (and not even send)?"—Dr. James C. Fernald, *English Grammar Simplified*. In the example submitted, "Do *not* fold *nor* mutilate," is the correct form.

privacy.—"J. A.," New York City.—The correct pronunciation is *prai'va-si*—*ai* as in *aisle*, *a* as in *final*, *i* as in *habit*. Sheridan (1780), Elphinston (1786), Scott (1797), and Knowles (1835) recorded the pronunciation *priv'a-si* (first *i* as in *hit*, *a* as in *final*, second *i* as in *habit*). This Irish and Scottish usage, while occasionally heard in England, remains unrecorded by British lexicographers or orthoepists. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Kanrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Craig (1844), Wright (1855), Hunter (*Encyclopædic*, 1879-88), Ogilvie and Annandale (1884), Stormonth (1885), and Murray (1909), all indicated *prai'va-si* as the correct pronunciation.

psyllium.—"F. B.," Artesia, Calif.—The term *psyllium* is not new, but its usage in English-speaking countries has but recently been established. The botanical name is *psyllium plantago*. It is a plantain native to Asiatic Turkey, and its seed, about the size of flaxseed and with somewhat similar properties, is the psyllium now being sold by druggists. Used medicinally, it is claimed to be a mild laxative.

tinker's dam.—"C. H.," New York City.—The origin of this expression, as given by Sir James A. H. Murray in his "A New English Dictionary," is: "Not to care, or be worth, a *tinker's* curse or damn, an intensification of the earlier 'not to care, or be worth a curse or damn,' with reference to the reputed addiction of tinkers to profane swearing. 'Not to care a straw' is similarly intensified. A *tinker's dam* is a wall of dough raised around a place which a plumber desires to flood with a coat of solder. The material can be used but once; being consequently thrown away as worthless, it has passed into a proverb, usually involving the wrong spelling of the otherwise innocent word 'dam.'"

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April Divorce—Court case reported from Lawrence, Massachusetts.—

RAYNE vs. FAIRWEATHER.

—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Touch Wood!—

And now we hear the people say
That winter's gone and lost its way.
If so, I hope that lost 'twill stay
And not come raging round in May.

—*Portland Express.*

Down With It!—STREET ORATOR—"We must get rid of radicalism, Socialism, Bolshevism, Communism, and Anarchism."

VOICE FROM THE CROWD—"And while we're about it, why not throw in rheumatism?"—*The Christian Register.*

Stalling Each Other.—FIANCE—"I haven't the courage to tell your father of my debts."

FIANCEE—"What cowards you men are! Father hasn't the courage to tell you of his."—*Nagel Lustige Welt.*

Now I Lay Me Down to Sleep.—Dorothy, attending the Episcopal Church for the first time, was surprized to see the people about her kneel suddenly. Turning to her mother she asked what they were going to do.

"Hush, darling," whispered mother, "they are going to say their prayers."

"What! with all their clothes on?" said Dorothy.—*Boston Transcript.*

Foul Weather Warnings.—"Hiram," exclaimed Mrs. Corntossel, "that candidate you don't like is coming up the road. What'll I say if he wants to kiss the children?"

"Don't say anything. Just call 'em back to the kitchen and give 'em plenty of bread and butter and molasses."—*Washington Evening Star.*

Havana or Pure Cabbage.—On the first night of a new production, Oscar Hammerstein was heard to observe that a play is like a cigar.

"How's that?" asked a friend.

"Well," was the ex-cigarmaker's explanation, "if it's good, everybody wants a box, if it's bad, no amount of puffing will make it draw."—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

Perfect Vere de Vere.—MRS. MANNERLY (to her little daughter, who has just returned from tea with friends)—"I hope you said 'No, thank you' oftener than 'Yes, thank you.'"

MABEL—"Yes, I did. I hadn't been eating more'n half an hour before they began saying, 'Don't you think you've eaten enough?' 'Aren't you afraid you'll make yourself ill?' And I said: 'No, thank you,' every time."—*Humor (Australia).*

Substitute for Cash.—

Contentment is better
Than riches, they say,
Oh, would that our grocer
Would take it as pay.

—*Boston Transcript.*

Got His Number.—The bus was full but a large lady elbowed her way in.

LADY—"Two tickets, please. One for me and one for my husband outside."

CONDUCTOR—"Can't your husband get his own ticket. How am I to know which is your husband?"

LADY—"Impudence! I shall complain to the company."

CONDUCTOR—"Calm yourself, madam. I can imagine what your husband is like."—*Die Woche im Bild (Olten).*

"Smash-up?"
"No—souvenir collectors!"—"Judge."

Wishes He Had Buried It.—CLIENT—"I know the evidence is strongly against my innocence, but I have $50,000 to fight the case."

LAWYER—"As your attorney, I assure you that you'll never go to prison with that amount of money."

And he didn't, he went there broke.—*Capper's Weekly.*

Oldest Inhabitants.—

Oh, get the tar and feathers for
Aunt Arabella Earl;
She raves about the blizzards that
She lived through when a girl.

—*New York Sun.*

A fence-rail ride for Uncle Si
Who constantly gives tongue
About the snowdrifts house-top high
He saw when he was young.

—*Boston Transcript.*

Question of Pedigree.—Sam Riddle's pet topic of conversation is the remarkable success of Man o' War's sons and daughters. His dinner partner one evening was a young woman whose racing knowledge had been limited to a day or two at the course on some fashionable occasion. She listened attentively most of the evening to a recounting of the glories and performances of Man o' War's offspring. There was a lull and some one across the table asked her: "What do you think of disarmament?"

"Why, I don't know—is it by Man o' War, too?"—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Food for Gossip.—Position as house peeker, companion to lady.—*Terre Haute (Ind.) Star.*

When a Feller Needs a Friend.—

15TH CHILD IS BORN;
DAD RUNS FOR SHERIFF

—*Omaha World Herald.*

Bargain Day.—

Witt Doomed to Die in Electric Chair
Electric Rates Cut $427,765.

—*Head-lines in the Indianapolis Star.*

That's Another Story.—Shortly after graduation, Dr. Arrowsmith marries a pretty urse. Then one day he discovers an anecdote for a cattle disease.—*Dayton Daily Journal.*

Pass the Curling-irons.—Both the automobile and the truck was damaged badly. The police marceled at the fact that nobody was injured.—*Cincinnati Times Star.*

Struck Speechless.—But the most seriou condition exists in t Congress of the Unit States, where some smal sized men, with r thought in their willin to trardeeevtyhGDing. — *Santa Barbara Press.*

Call the Doctor.—

NURSE LOSES ATHLETE'S FOOT

—*Cincinnati Post.*

Contented Live Stock.—

WANTED TO BUY

Wanted—Car for a cow, also radio for a steer.—*Bluefield (W. Va.) Daily Telegraph.*

India-Rubber Man.—

ILLINOIS MAN PULLS
NEEDLE FROM FOOT HE
SWALLOWED 66 YEARS AGO

—*Greenville (Miss.) Daily Democrat Times.*

Would He Say It to Their Faces?—The town has grown considerably since Mr. Dewing was first made registrar. He can remember when there were slightly over seven hundred registered voters—all mean.—*Arlington (Mass.) Advocate.*

Give Them Silver Axes.—Members of the local Volunteer Fire Department will sponsor a dance to help the emergency fund created by the firemen themselves and generous donations by citizens who appreciated the firemen's promptness and unnecessary damage to household goods, etc. —*Orting (Wash.) paper.*

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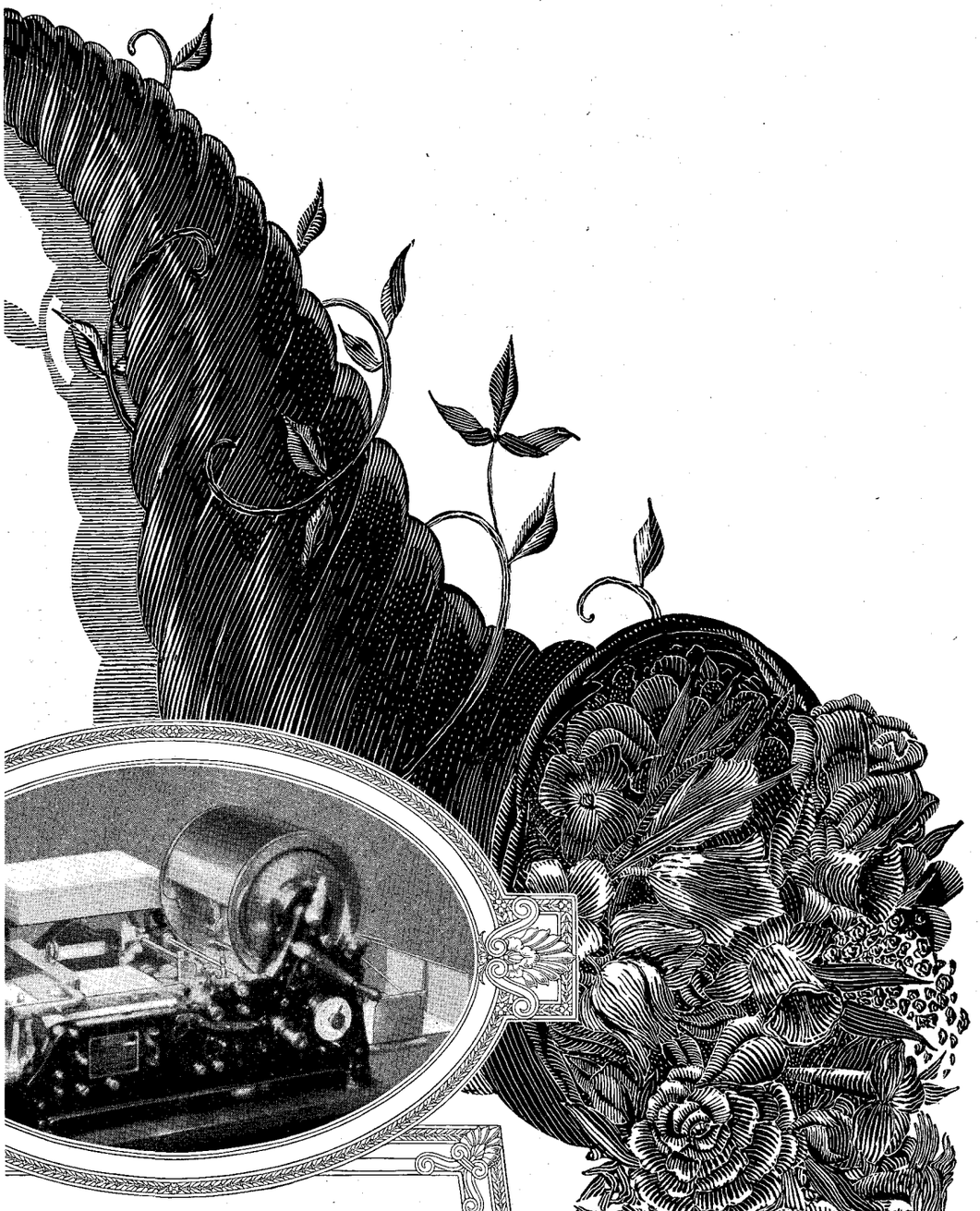

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